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State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Industrial Statistics

MADE TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

AT ITS

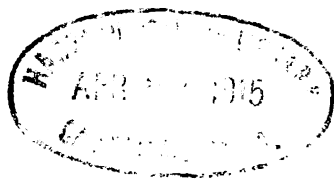
JANUARY SESSION, 1914

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1914

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The Commissioners



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BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 31, 1914.

To His Excellency Aram J. Pothier,

Governor of the State of Rhode Island:

SIR:—I have the honor to present to you, and through you to the General Assembly, the twenty-sixth annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of the State of Rhode Island.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. WEBB,

Commissioner.

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INTRODUCTION

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics contains the first analysis of the Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act, complete data pertaining to the workings of the act for the first year of its establishment, compiled from reports received from 2,018 establishments; a bulletin on Rhode Island Business Conditions, and the annual bulletin of the Rhode Island State Free Employment Office; a bulletin on Union Wage Earners in Rhode Island, and a Directory of Trade Unions; a resume of Strikes and Lockouts in Rhode Island for the past year, and the annual compilation of statistics of Municipal Finances of the cities and towns in Rhode Island for 1913.

The analysis of the Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act and the accompanying data, is the first report of its kind in this State. Representing as it does the results of an investigation of the workings of the law in one of the most compact industrial centers of the United States, as well as a diversity of interests which serve to bring out many points in the law and its enforcement, deserving of careful consideration, it is hoped that the labor entailed in its preparation and presentation may be beneficial to employers and to wage earners alike. It covered 2,018 establishments, employing nearly 156,000 wage earners, showing 43 deaths, and 11,953 accidents, with disbursements on account of the same amounting to \$198,328.

The bulletin on the condition of business in Rhode Island for 1913, shows a slight gain—though below the normal—in the trade and commerce of the State for the year past, and the entry of 1914 with optimism for the year to come, although actual reports for the time being show a considerable reduction in number of wage earners employed and in hours of labor.

The State Free Employment Office found more places for unemployed wage earners by 25 per cent. than in any year since 1909.

The second annual bulletin on Union Wage Earners in Rhode Island indicates an increase of 11 in the number of Labor Unions in the State, and a slight increase in membership, due largely to the formation of the Amalgamated Association of Electric and Street Railway Men's Division, No. 618, during the past year, with its membership of 2,389.

The bulletin on Strikes and Lockouts showed that there were 44 strikes in Rhode Island during the year ending November 30, 1913, participated in by 6,659 wage earners, covering periods ranging from one to thirty-one working days.

The time actually lost to employers and to employees alike, aggregate 72,268 days, involving a loss to wage earners of approximately \$122,855, and to employers in value of production of \$350,000.

Owing to the fact that Rhode Island still has no State Law compelling employers of labor to report labor difficulties to the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, detailed information in regard to exact cause, effects and results cannot be presented in the report.

It is only by reference to the daily press, supplemented by such information as the Commissioner can obtain with his limited resources, that any record of labor troubles in Rhode Island can be compiled.

Such money as the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics is obliged to expend to secure this desired information, could be entirely saved by the passage by the General Assembly of a law requiring employers to give to the Commissioner, within a reasonable length of time, detailed information pertaining to every strike occurring in the State.

Such information would be more accurate than that now obtained in a round-about method, and the presentation of facts pertaining to labor difficulties in a comprehensive manner would inevitably tend to reduce the same in number as well as in severity.

Rhode Island wage earners are of a particularly high grade in both workmanship and intellect; and it would be to their benefit as well as to employers of labor, if the reporting of strikes be made compulsory.

It would not only be interesting, but it would also be beneficial to the entire population of the State, if accurate statistics showing what strikes do and do not accomplish in one of the greatest manufacturing communities of the country could be yearly collated and collaborated in an accurate manner.

It is for this reason that the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics recommends the passage by the 1914 General Assembly of a law requiring employers of labor to coöperate with this Bureau in the reporting of Strikes and Lockouts in Rhode Island.

The 44 strikes which occurred in Rhode Island indicate how little trouble or work such a law would bring to the employers of this State.

The statistics of Municipal Finances for the thirty-nine cities and towns of Rhode Island, involving receipts and disbursements approximating \$19,000,000 have been obtained and tabulated, but this work is so laborious, so intricate and so unsatisfactory, unless more coöperation is secured from the various town treasurers of the State, that unless some of the suggestions of this office made in its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth annual reports are adopted, or more coöperation in the work is evidenced on the part of those who could make it comparatively easy, this bulletin will be omitted in the future.

It would be mere nonsense to state that the study of Municipal Statistics is time wasted, or that carefully prepared suggestions resulting from a study of the treasurer's reports of the thirty-nine cities and towns of the State are not worthy of consideration and in some cases at least, of adoption.

Without repeating the suggestions emanating from this office for the past two years, the Commissioner once more asks for their consideration by a committee of the 1914 General Assembly.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT

ON THE

**RHODE ISLAND
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1913,

BY

GEORGE H. WEBB,

Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

PART I OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

PROVIDENCE :

E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1914.

INTRODUCTION.

The Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act became effective October 1, 1912.

At the expiration of the first twelve months of its enactment, the Rhode Island Commissioner of Industrial Statistics forwarded a schedule of questions to each of the 2,018 establishments which had accepted the act, to and including September 30, 1913, for the purpose of presenting to the Rhode Island General Assembly and to the public, comprehensive statistics pertaining to the "workings" of the Rhode Island act, and facts and figures as well as comparisons which might result in making Rhode Island's Workmen's Compensation Laws more beneficial, if possible, to employer and employee alike.

A list of questions was at the same time forwarded to the home office of every insurance company writing compensation insurance in Rhode Island, the replies to which afforded a sure means of determining to what extent Rhode Island establishments insured themselves as well as their wage earners against possible loss by death or accident; the actual number of deaths and disabilities occurring among those insured during the period under consideration; the amount of wages covered by insurance; the amount paid in premiums either certain or estimated; the amounts actually paid out by insurance companies on account of deaths and disabilities; the amount either certain or estimated to be paid out in the future for claims made on account of death or disabilities, and the amount paid for medical fees for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The same questions were forwarded to all of the 2,018 establishments coming under the Rhode Island Act for the year ending September 30, 1913, regardless of whether or not they carried insurance.

In compiling the following statistics, insurance companies' reports were used for establishments carrying compensation insurance and Rhode Island employers' reports for establishments not carrying compensation insurance; the purpose being to show the exact or at least approximately correct figures for compensation paid to wage earners or their dependents on account of deaths or disabilities; claims pending on account of the same, and the amount paid out for medical attention on account of the accidents occurring in Rhode Island for the twelve months' period under consideration, in all establishments under the act.

Every insurance company transacting a compensation insurance business in Rhode Island answered all questions fully and explicitly, and reports were received from all the establishments which were carrying on business of any kind in Rhode Island and which had elected the Workmen's Compensation Act preceding October 1, 1913.

Of the 2,018 establishments which came under the act during the first twelve months after it became a law, 118 were "out of State" individuals, firms or corporations who did only intermittent work in Rhode Island for the year under consideration, and 72 establishments either went into bankruptcy, or retired from business during the same period.

THE RHODE ISLAND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

For the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, the 2,018 establishments which had accepted the Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act, not including those out of the State doing only casual work in Rhode Island, employed an average of 155,795 wage earners, of which number 119,578 were protected by insurance against loss of wages by accident, and 36,217 were dependent upon the ability of their employers to fulfill the provisions of the act.

The statistics presented in so far as insurance is concerned are final and correct; the totals having been compiled from reports received from insurance companies writing compensation insurance in Rhode Island to September 30, 1913.

The statistics presented for the establishments which do not insure their employees through insurance companies against loss of wages by accident are approximately correct, as reports were received from all the establishments under the act representing individuals, firms or corporations who although not keeping absolutely accurate records in each individual case, which would cover the purposes of this report, still in 98 per cent. of all the establishments considered, were able to present figures of substantial value for comparative purposes.

A serious question arises at the outset of the discussion of the figures presented on Compensation Insurance, as the insurance companies writing Compensation Insurance in Rhode Island report that for the year ending September 30, 1913, they insured 2,227 individuals, firms or corporations as employers of labor against loss for medical attention or disability on account of injuries received by employees, while only 2,018 establishments, in accordance with the law, filed acceptances of the act with the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics and of this number 222 carried no insurance.

This discrepancy of 431 may to a slight extent be accounted for by renewals of policies, and one acceptance of the act covering three or four establishments, each carrying a separate policy; but it may be true, and if so it is a dangerous error, that many establishments believe by taking out compensation insurance without formally accepting the act, that they have complied with the law.

Another discrepancy lies in the fact that for the first twelve months of the existence of the act, only 1,126 agreements on account of disability were certified by the superior court in accordance with the law, in comparison with 6,416 reported to the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, of which number 5,988 were reported by insurance companies, and 428 by uninsured employers.

ACCIDENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

During the year under consideration 11,973 accidents occurred in Rhode Island establishments, 43 of which resulted in death.

Among the 119,578 wage earners protected by insurance there were 23 deaths, while among the 36,217 unprotected by insurance there were 20 deaths, a rather startling comparison were it not known that of the latter 20 deaths, 15 occurred in transportation.

In the insured class there were 8,142 accidents, and in the uninsured class, 3,811.

Premiums either paid or estimated as due insurance companies by establishments carrying compensation insurance for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913, amounted to \$343,959.77. As the majority of pay rolls are underestimated in writing policies, this is probably a minimum amount.

During this same period insurance companies paid out \$10,937.10 on account of 23 deaths, \$44,373.40 on account of disabilities and \$39,871.90 for medical attention. Claims pending to be settled by insurance companies on account of deaths amounted to \$22,318, and on account of disabilities, \$35,826.96.

Employers who carried no compensation insurance paid out

\$4,153.46 on account of death, \$9,736.38 on account of disability, and \$11,072.94 for medical attention.

The amount of wages covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act was approximately \$83,923,446.

Claims pending in the uninsured class amount to \$7,992 for disability, and \$9,919 for deaths.

COMPARISON OF ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS IN INSURED AND UNINSURED CLASSES.

Comparing the average number of employees, deaths and accidents in the insured and uninsured classes, it is found that in the insured class the average number of employees represents 76.7 per cent. of all wages under the act, and the uninsured class, 23.3 per cent.

Of the 43 deaths occurring in both classes, 53.4 per cent. were in the insured class, and 46.4 per cent. in the uninsured.

Of the 11,953 accidents in both classes, 67.9 per cent. were in the insured class, and 32.1 per cent. in the uninsured.

The percentage of accidents to number in the class, was greater by 3.8 per cent. in the uninsured than in the insured; while the percentage of deaths was three times as large in the uninsured as in the insured.

RESULTS.

The Rhode Island law seems to have been materially efficient and deserving of the commendation it has received from many sources; but it can be said without any detriment to the act itself, that any law which is worthy of adoption is truly worthy of enforcement.

The Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act gives no authority to anyone to see that any of its provisions are being enforced, and the law itself is too little understood by both employer and employee.

A digest of the reports received by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics from the 2,018 establishments which have accepted

the act are worth the careful consideration of the Rhode Island General Assembly with the idea of legislation for its enforcement.

The superior court cannot have been materially burdened by the provisions of the Act, as in addition to the 1,126 agreements for payments by employers to employees merely certified by the court, there were but 12 petitions filed for disagreement, 4 of which were decided, and 3 discontinued, while 5 were still pending September 30, 1913. Only 2 applications were made by insurance companies for medical examinations.

If the superior court had been obliged to review the 5,331 agreements which employers failed to file with the court according to the law, its work would have been more burdensome.

The filing of agreements with the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics instead of with the superior court, would greatly increase the opportunity of studying the results of the law as well as the causes of serious accidents.

Summarizing the financial statistics pertaining to the law for the year ending September 30, 1913, the 43 deaths and 11,953 accidents which occurred among the 155,795 wage earners who came under the law in Rhode Island, involved disbursements amounting to \$110,145, and claims to be settled in the future of approximately \$81,144, or a grand total of \$191,289, not including of course, the \$343,959 which was paid to insurance companies in the form of premiums for insurance against loss of wages by accident.

The ratio of claims paid, to claims in course of settlement, is about 11 to 8, including settlements on account of deaths from accidents which may, according to the law, run for a period of 300 weeks. Eliminating deaths the ratio of settlement made in proportion to claims as yet unsettled is about 4 to 3, a ratio which gives rise to the question, are claims paid with the promptness expected and demanded by the law itself? It is claimed by insurance agents that these ratios are not actual, in so far as they may be interpreted as indicating any hesitancy on the part of insurance companies to expedite the payments of just claims; and that they only represent

ratios which apply to claims on which part payments have been made, the balance of which are unexpired and in many cases indeterminate.

The Bureau of Industrial Statistics has no records of either accidents, or accidents resulting in death which occurred among the more than 100,000 wage earners in the State who did not come under the Rhode Island Workmen's Compensation Act.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF EXISTING STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE, COMPARED WITH RHODE ISLAND LAWS.

COMPENSATION ASSURED BY INSURANCE.

Of the 22 states which have enacted Workmen's Compensation Laws, seven states, of which Rhode Island is one, make no provision of any kind for assured compensation through insurance, proof of responsibility or security.

There are 15 states which have either state managed insurance funds, or else require proof of responsibility, security or insurance as a guarantee of compensation in case of accident.

It would seem that there could be but little argument against requiring proof of responsibility or security where establishments carry no insurance. There can be no reasonable doubt of the fact that there are in Rhode Island many establishments carrying no compensation insurance, which in case of an unusual calamity would be financially unable to carry out the provisions of the act. Doubtless there are some which even in the case of one death would be unable for a period of 300 weeks to comply with the law.

Certain employers have openly stated to agents of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics that in the event of any serious casualty they would "go out of business."

Assured compensation is not a fact without proper safeguards; and with but two exceptions, states which have any considerable number of wage earners engaged in manufacturing pursuits, have guarded against failure or inability to assure proper compensation under the law.

EMPLOYMENTS COVERED.

In only 6 of the 22 states having Workmen's Compensation Laws, is the act confined to establishments having a limited number of wage earners.

Kansas, Nebraska (the validity of the Nebraska Law in question), Ohio, Rhode Island and Texas limit the number to 5 or more, while Nevada limits the number to all in business where 2 or more persons are usually employed.

There are 11 states which except casual employment; 10 which specifically except farm labor; and 9 which also specifically except domestic service. Farm labor and domestic service is probably exempted in the 7 states which have an enumerated list of especially dangerous occupations where the law is compulsory.

A number of states exempt employees engaged in foreign or interstate commerce, railroads and employees of the State.

There are many reasons to be advanced against excepting establishments employing 5 or more wage earners, but the general theory of assured compensation for injuries, conceded under Workmen's Compensation Laws, is probably as strong an argument as can be presented in favor of non-exemption. If the law is good for establishments in which accidents are liable to occur employing 5 or more persons, it is good for establishments employing less than 5 wage earners doing the same kind of work.

It cannot be doubted that this is true in extra hazardous occupations, and as the hazard depreciates, so comparatively, must the value of compensation laws themselves depreciate until the point is reached, if there is such a point, where such laws are valueless.

There are few employers or employees who will contend that assured compensation has no value whatever.

PERIOD OF DISABILITY PRECEDING COMPENSATION.

There are 11 states, of which Rhode Island is one, in which the period of disability preceding compensation is two weeks; one in which the period is the first two weeks after injury, unless disablement

lasts longer, in which case compensation reverts to first day; one in which the period is 10 days; six in which the period is one week, and one in which the period is one week after disablement unless disability lasts 29 days, in which case compensation reverts to first day; and two states in which there is none.

INJURIES COVERED, AND EXCEPTIONS.

Intoxication, or intention to injure self or another are unquestionably just causes for depriving workmen of compensation claims and such exceptions are found in the laws of 16 states.

Gross negligence or carelessness is excepted in the case of wage earners in but two of the 22 states under compensation laws, and there is no exception in Rhode Island.

There are 7 states in which the law renders the employer liable for full damages or increased compensation for gross carelessness or neglect to provide suitable safety devices, and Rhode Island is not one of them.

Undoubtedly more than half of the accidents which occur in any manufacturing community are due to carelessness on the part of the employees, but proof of the same is many times impossible. Wilful misconduct and gross carelessness are such material factors in many serious injuries that the cost of compensation is probably more than double what it would be if these two elements could be eliminated. The loss is often to employer and employee alike.

There should be strict enforcement of the installation of safety devices by employers, and the removal of safety devices by employees, for any reason whatsoever should invalidate claims for injuries.

It is not improbable that such accidents as occur during working hours, brought about through carelessness or fooling while not actually at work, in fact the determination of what is an accident in many cases could very properly be referred to advantage to a state board, commission or state officer for decision, with appeal if desired to some court.

Fake injuries are rare as the tendency of employers to discharge wage earners attempting such misconduct is justifiably quite common.

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION.

DEATH.

In case of death resulting from accidents, 9 states have a uniform maximum rate of \$3,000, with varying amounts for burial expenses, medical attention and for dependents.

There are 9 states which have maximum death rates varying from \$3,120 to \$5,400.

There are 4 states which pay varying amounts to widows or dependents during widowhood or dependency, and 1 which pays three years' full wages, with a minimum of \$1,000 to dependents.

Rhode Island pays a maximum of \$3,000, the amount prevalent in 9 states.

DISABILITY.

Only 2 states grant a greater maximum amount for temporary disability than does Rhode Island, which allows a maximum of \$10.00 per week for 600 weeks, or \$6,000.

There are 8 states, of which Rhode Island is *not* one, which in case of total disability becoming permanent, pay a fixed rate per week for life.

There are 13 states, of which Rhode Island is one, in which the law contains a schedule of injuries to be deemed to constitute permanent total disability, and 4 states, of which Rhode Island is one, where special compensations are allowed for certain specified injuries.

There are 6 states which grant less maximum compensation than does Rhode Island for partial disability; 8 which allow the same maximum amount, and 8 which pay varying rates, in some cases amounting to more than the Rhode Island law allows. Payments extend over periods varying from 26 to 416 weeks.

There are 15 states, of which Rhode Island is one, in which the law contains a schedule of special compensations for certain specified injuries under partial disability.

MEDICAL ATTENTION.

There are 15 states, of which Rhode Island is one, where medical and surgical relief is provided by employers during period of disability preceding compensation. In 2 states the payment of medical fees is discretionary with a commission or board, while in 5 states medical attention is not specifically provided for.

There are 9 states, of which Rhode Island is *not* one, which provide limited medical and surgical attention during disability and the same for partial disability, not including 2 where medical care is discretionary with a board or commission.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

Arbitration enters into the settlement of claims in 10 states—Rhode Island not included.

There are 15 states which have either industrial accident commissions, boards or commissioners which have supervision over the law and to whom settlements of disputes are referred—Rhode Island not included.

There are 3 states of which Rhode Island is one in which disputes are settled by the courts in a summary manner.

All the states having compensation acts with the exception of Iowa provide for appeals to the courts when disputes cannot be otherwise settled.

The Rhode Island law states that "if the employer and the employee reach an agreement in regard to compensation under this act, a memorandum of such agreement signed by the parties shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court, etc."

There were 1,008 agreements filed with the clerk of the superior court during the first 12 months of the act, while 6,416 disabilities were considered and practically all allowed by employers coming under the Rhode Island law. Apparently the procedure in regard to agreements under the law is not well understood. Neither is it enforced as in cases where a commissioner, board or commission has jurisdiction, or power of enforcement.

REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS.

Too much stress cannot be used in advocating the reporting of all accidents to one common head, within a reasonable time of their occurrence.

If any effectual campaign is to be conducted against the occurrence of accidents, cause must first be ascertained and opportunity given to investigate as soon as possible after occurrence.

It is an acknowledged fact that in communities where the cause and results of accidents have been reported, investigated, analyzed and thoroughly commented upon, the number of accidents has been materially reduced.

Wage earners through educational campaigns may be taught to comprehend that many hours of wages, many days of suffering and subsistence upon half pay or less, may be easily avoided by accepting and trying to carry out plans for safety which are devised by those who have been given an opportunity to study first-hand statistics and data pertaining to accidents.

The Commissioner of Industrial Statistics advocates the passage of a law by the 1914 Rhode Island General Assembly, making the reporting of accidents compulsory on the part of every employer of labor in the State, excepting those employing domestic servants.

MALINGERING.

Inasmuch as \$52,002 was paid out in medical fees, either by insurance companies or uninsured employers of labor in Rhode Island for the first year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, against \$70,260 actually paid out on account of deaths and disabilities, the question of malingering is worthy not only of careful consideration, but also of enough importance to justify any legislation which will reduce an unwarranted expense under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Malingering is described as follows in a bulletin, entitled "Notes on Malingering under Workmen's Compensation Laws," distributed by the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau of New York.

"(1) The deliberate feigning of incapacity, or the deliberate feigning of symptoms indicative of incapacity.

"(2) The deliberate prolongation or aggravation of an injury:—the negative form of which is an unreasonable refusal to submit to proper medical treatment, or to a proper surgical operation not involving any great hardship or risk.

"(3) Magnifying a slight injury or deformation from injury, which causes inconvenience or discomfort and not incapacity, into a ground for refusing to work.

"(4) Attributing to an injury incapacity due to old age, to disease or to a prior injury.

"(5) Seeking, consciously or instinctively, after recovery from injury, to snatch a short vacation from labor on half pay.

"(6) Concealing facts, such as other employment, that demonstrate recovery.

"(7) Refusing to make the effort necessary to return to work where a condition of lassitude and weakened muscles has resulted from confinement during incapacity.

"(8) Hysteria or neurasthenia, not due to the accident itself, is malingering.

"(9) Even those forms of malingering in which there is no conscious deception are often aggravated by a disposition to treat a injury not as an ill to be rid of but as an asset to be realized on, and by a disposition to regard a compensation pension, once awarded, as a vested right, so that the termination thereof, because of recovery, is to be resisted as a robbery, by fair means or foul."

It has been estimated by various authorities that malingering accounts for approximately 25 per cent. of all medical fees paid out for accidents.

If this percentage is correct it is important that all compensation laws should contain such provisions as would tend to decrease a totally unwarranted expense, and one which might well be termed a charge for encouragement of contemptible meanness.

The wage earner who becomes a wilful malingerer is as despicable as the employer who attempts to evade just payments for non-preventable injuries.

It is not the purpose of this report to dwell at length upon records which have been gathered in this and other countries concerning this question, all of which show the prevalence of malingering and the trouble in checking it.

Malingering is more than a mere incident in connection with compensation laws. It is an evil which legislators have a perfect right to do all in their power to prevent.

Probably one of the easiest methods of encouraging "sham sickness" is the absence of any provision in compensation laws restricting the selection of physicians by employers.

Such criticism cannot be inferred in any way as a reflection upon the great majority of physicians who would not belittle themselves by the encouragement of malingering for the sake of a few dollars; but it is meant for those few physicians in Rhode Island whom employers of labor complain of as constantly encouraging the prolongation of sickness among their patients for personal gain.

Lawyers may be disbarred for illegal practice and the same law should apply to physicians found guilty of the encouragement of malingering. It is one of the few detriments of compensation practice which are hard to reach, but one, the results of which if not discouraged in every possible manner, are so far reaching, so contagious and of such rapid growth that too much attention cannot be given thereto.

As has been frequently stated in one form or another, in order to check frauds, impositions and malingering, "investigations, surveillance and adjustments must be made by parties having a great financial interest in defeating such abuses."

Rhode Island, by reason of the density of its population, the variety of its industries, and the compactness of its accident area, can easily be made a profitable field for the study of this and other important features of compensation laws, without any great expense.

Coöperation on the part of employers with the Rhode Island Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, if properly authorized, may be made a big factor in the reduction of the cost of compensation for injured

workmen; and the first step is the collation and collaboration of accounts of accidents and their results.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE RATES.

A great majority of the hundreds of suggestions which have been made to the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics pertaining to the Workmen's Compensation Act, were suggestions advocating the formation of mutual insurance companies among employers of labor coming under the act; the supervision of rates by a board, commission or commissioner; the establishment of some State insurance plan, or in fact the adoption of almost any remedy which would reduce the cost of insurance to employers.

Any criticism of insurance rates however, cannot be interpreted as a criticism of the law itself. It is quite probable that with but little experience in this country, insurance companies were uncertain as to what might be termed even safe rates for a form of insurance with which they were quite unfamiliar, during the first year of the law.

It is equally true that accident insurance under similar laws in Germany and England has been prevalent for so many years that our own companies or agents of foreign companies did have some basis upon which they could figure, when compensation laws were first enacted in the United States, and from two years limited experience in the United States when the Rhode Island law went into effect.

It is not improbable that this very experience is the cause of what seems to many, excessive rates for certain hazardous as well as non-hazardous occupations.

When it is realized that the rates for compensation insurance in Germany are three times as much as they were when first the German law went into effect, and that in many cases payments for disability will extend over an unknown period of many years, it is quite probable that insurance companies are, if at all, erring on the side of safety.

It is understood that insurance companies in renewing compensation policies for Rhode Island establishments, are materially reducing their rates, in fact it is known that prevailing rates in the great

majority of cases are lower now than they were a year ago; so that the "balance in favor of trade" on the side of insurance companies writing compensation insurance in Rhode Island for the first 12 months of the Rhode Island Act, may be proportionately lower for 1914.

If, as has been claimed, the overhead charges in the conduct of the insurance business is from 35 to 40 per cent., it would be only fair to reduce the \$190,632 Rhode Island balance to an apparent surplus of \$63,600.

If there is any community in the world where the diversity of manufacture will give insurance companies a better opportunity of experimenting with rates than is found in Rhode Island that community is unknown to the Rhode Island Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

That the rates granted by insurance companies in Rhode Island are chaotic and are in need of revision is easily proven by reference to the schedule of rates appended to this report.

AGGREGATE DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITIES AND DEATHS AMONG
RHODE ISLAND WAGE EARNERS UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT FOR THE
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Paid out on account of disabilities	\$55,081 61
To be paid out on account of disabilities	43,818 96
Paid out on account of deaths	15,189 08
To be paid out on account of deaths	32,237 00
Paid out for medical fees	52,002 22
<hr/>	
Total on account of disabilities and deaths	\$198,328 87

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY INSURANCE COMPANIES ON ACCOUNT OF
DISABILITIES AND DEATHS AMONG RHODE ISLAND WAGE EARNERS UNDER
THE COMPENSATION ACT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Premiums received by insurance companies on account of Rhode Island Compensation Insurance	\$343,959 77
Paid out on account of disabilities	\$44,373 40
To be paid out on account of disabilities	35,826 96
Paid out on account of deaths	10,937 10

To be paid out on account of deaths.....	\$22,318 00
Paid out for medical fees.....	39,871 90

Total on account of disabilities and deaths.....	\$153,327 36
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Balance for expenses of companies, reserve funds and for under-estimated claims.....	\$190,632 41
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DISBURSEMENTS BY RHODE ISLAND ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING NO COMPENSA-
TION INSURANCE, ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITIES AND DEATHS AMONG WAGE
EARNERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Paid out on account of disabilities.....	\$10,708 21
To be paid out on account of disabilities.....	7,992 00
Paid out on account of deaths.....	4,251 98
To be paid out on account of deaths.....	9,919 00
Paid out for medical fees.....	12,130 32
<hr/>	
Total on account of disabilities and deaths.....	\$45,001 51

NUMBER OF DAYS AND AMOUNT OF WAGES LOST BY RHODE ISLAND WAGE
EARNERS ON ACCOUNT OF ACCIDENTS UNDER THE COMPENSATION ACT FOR
THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Wages.</i>
In establishments carrying compensation insurance.....	36,778	\$66,131
In establishments not carrying compensation insurance...	17,829	27,108
<hr/>		
Total.....	54,607	\$93,239

The above statistics represent days lost and wages lost on account of accidents which did not run into disabilities.

The amount paid out for disabilities namely, \$55,081.61, represents approximately one-half the wages lost through accidents which ran into disabilities.

This loss should therefore be added to the loss on account of accidents which did not run into disability, making a total loss of wages among Rhode Island Wage Earners under the Compensation Act of \$148,320.61, the aggregate number of days lost being 87,007, or the equivalent of 290 wage earners for one year.

The loss to employers, in case of disabilities, is greater in number of days than it is to wage earners by 50 per cent., inasmuch as the wage earner is paid half wages in case of disability up to a maximum amount of \$10.00 per week.

The aggregate loss of time to employers on account of accidents and disabilities for the period under consideration, was 119,407 days or the equivalent of 398 wage earners for one year.

The loss of time to employers, even though in some cases substitute wage earners are temporarily employed, generally an unsatisfactory make-shift, is by no means an unimportant consideration. It is recognized as an important argument for the study and prevention of accidents through educational work and proper safeguards.

Estimating the average value of the product of a wage earner at \$5.00 per day, Rhode Island establishments under the Compensation Act lose annually more than half a million dollars worth of production, equivalent to the shutting down for a year of seven establishments employing the average number of wage earners per establishment.

Workmen's Compensation laws have come to stay in this country, and it is a recognized fact that they increase the cost of production, thereby either reducing the profits of employers or adding to the cost of living, unless they accomplish a proportionate reduction in loss of wages to employees.

There is, however, the humanitarian side of the question, that of assuring compensation to injured employees or their dependents, which more than offsets any increase in the cost of production.

There is also that commercial aspect of the situation which has been proven true both in England and Germany where Compensation Laws have been in force for many years, namely, that Compensation Laws with the accompanying use of safeguards for the prevention of accidents surely reduce the severity as well as occurrence of accidents.

THE COST OF THE LAW.

The statement of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board in a bulletin of February, 1913, that the question of "cost strikes at

the foundation of the law, and threatens its successful life," is subject to criticism.

It may strike at the foundation of the law, but that law is so fundamentally a humanitarian one, that no question of cost can arise which cannot be solved; and it surely does not "threaten its successful life" for its life has become a certainty, and its success assured by experience.

Workmen's Compensation Laws have come to stay as has been frequently stated; and the question of cost to employers will eventually reach a solution satisfactory to all concerned when assured compensation is thoroughly understood.

Assured, even if not insured compensation has become a fixed charge in Rhode Island in establishments employing approximately 67 per cent. of all the wage earners in the State.

What this fixed charge is or will be, cannot be determined in one year's time, probably not in less than six years time, but a fair estimate may be evolved from statistics secured, based on returns for the first year.

It is admittedly true that establishments insuring under the compensation law find that rates of insurance are higher than before the law went into effect. Sometimes the premiums are three or four times as great as formerly, but it must be remembered that the liability of the employer is greatly reduced, and that of the insurance company is practically limitless.

The limit of liability is fixed under the present system, where it was almost limitless in the past; depending as it did in many cases upon the results of a jury trial, with often time inadequate testimony to restrict awards within reasonable bounds.

The cost per wage earner to employers carrying no compensation insurance in Rhode Island for the year ending September 30, 1913, was \$1.24, this amount covering all payments made on account of deaths, disabilities and medical fees for the year under consideration, plus the amount estimated to be paid over varying terms of weeks, months and years for casualties which occurred in 1913. The average

cost of \$1.24 for wage earners in the uninsured class is of course actual cost. It does not include the cost of the element of risk incurred by insurance companies; the cost of constant investigation to prevent the occurrence of accidents; and the cost of educational campaigns to prevent the same.

The cost per wage earner for medical attention in the uninsured class was 33 cents.

The cost per wage earner in the insured class for the same period was \$2.87, this amount covering all payments made on account of deaths, disabilities and medical fees for the year under consideration, plus amounts to be paid out in the future for casualties occurring in 1913.

The cost per wage earner for medical attention in this class was 33 cents, or the exact equivalent of the rate per wage earner for medical fees in the uninsured class.

The payments for death in the uninsured class averaged \$713.53 per wage earner.

The payments for death in the insured class averaged \$1,445.87 per wage earner.

In Germany where compensation laws have been in force long enough to obtain valuable data for comparative purposes, even though the rates of wages are much lower than they are in this country, it is found that the cost of accident insurance is \$3.92 per employee, as compared with \$2.87 per employee in Rhode Island in establishments where wages are insured.

Comparing Massachusetts statistics pertaining to Compensation Insurance with those of Rhode Island (see Bulletin No 3 of the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board), the average actual cost of insurance, for medical attention and disability payments for employees investigated is \$1.49 each, against \$2.87 in Rhode Island. The average Massachusetts cost covers statistics obtained from 25,083 wage earners in a variety of hazardous industries; but possibly the average would be higher if the number of wage earners in Massachusetts corresponded with the number investigated in Rhode Island.

Assuming that 40 per cent. is the average cost to insurance companies for doing compensation business, although it is stated that "German Insurance Companies have been able to keep expenses of administration down to 15 per cent. of the premium," insurance companies were able to retain \$1.15 for each insured wage earner in this State for the year under consideration.

These comparisons speak for themselves.

It is understood that there has been a 25 per cent. flat rate reduction in the insurance rates for Rhode Island establishments since the first rates were promulgated fifteen months ago, and that the prevailing rates today are consequently much lower.

If this be true, as is undoubtedly the fact in the great majority of policies written for the second year, assuming that the same amount of wages is under insurance at the present time, the average cost of insurance for the second year should average approximately \$2.15 per wage earner.

Realizing the arguments which may be advanced regarding the risk to the employer which is assumed by the insurance company; the fact that many years must elapse before a safe average rate may be fixed for carrying the risk; the indeterminate length or duration of disabilities; the always possible chance of an overwhelming catastrophe; that insurance companies under the compensation law carry all the risk where under the old liability insurance policy the risk to the insurance company was limited; the tendency towards malingering which assured half pay allures; and the many other arguments so well known and so frequently stated that their repetition is entirely unnecessary in this report, the question of cost is simply treated as a matter of fact with the added statement that the exact figures presented indicate the possibility of a considerable further reduction in rates in Rhode Island.

The whole question of rates is one to be decided by agreement between insurers and insured as the Rhode Island law has no jurisdiction in the matter, but there is one apparently fixed law on the part of insurance agencies, controlled of course by home companies,

which is manifestly unfair and consequently deserving of comment, particularly as it is the basic grounds for criticism on the part of many employers reporting to this office.

The fixed rate for all establishments in any one industry, regardless of years of business without any serious casualties, regardless of the extreme precautions taken to prevent accidents by one establishment regardless of another, both in the same industry, is an absurdity.

The establishment in any one industry which has demonstrated for a period of years that it has been able to keep its casualties down to a minimum, not by luck, but by the exercise of every known precaution for the prevention of accident, deserves a lower rate than an establishment in the same industry which avoids all possible expenditures for removal of risk, and which has demonstrated that such action has brought both death and disability to the wage earners employed therein. It is claimed by agents of some insurance companies that preferential rates are given in separate establishments in the same industry in many cases; these preferentials being based upon actual merit, and that the system of preferential rates is constantly being studied and enlarged, but this system is not universal.

Complaints received by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics that agents give the excuse that lower rates cannot be granted by reason of the company's rule as to one rate covering an entire industry gives room at least for the consideration of this important point. This criticism of an insurance custom again brings up the reporting of accidents.

In the reporting of accidents it should be remembered that insurance companies as well as employers of labor today are constantly being called upon to report this, that and other things, to national, state and city governments, until the duplication of such reports has not only become irksome and expensive, but many times unnecessary.

At the present time certain accidents in limited numbers are reported to the Rhode Island Factory Inspector, and it is understood that another State office feels that certain accidents should be reported to the commission it represents, in addition to the claim that all

accidents should be reported to the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

Duplication of the reporting of accidents must be avoided, yet the necessity for such reporting is obvious.

The Commissioner of Industrial Statistics represents a bureau which in the past has furnished, and now furnishes many of the statistics used by various state officers in the course of their regular work, and it would be a simple matter for the bureau to furnish to the Factory Inspector, to the Public Utilities Commission or to any other State officer, commission or board, detailed information regarding all accidents occurring in the State whenever required, if all accidents were reported to his office as one common head.

Such reports will not be filed away until they have received the consideration they deserve as the foundation of the cost of compensation insurance.

Features of compensation insurance which are well worth considering are:—the reporting of all accidents and agreements made on account of accidents to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics for the purpose of carefully studying the cause of the same; the extension of the system of establishments employing less than 5 persons; the administration of the act by some authorized officer or state board which will materially assist in carrying out the excellent provisions of the act in its present form; amendments to the law which will make clearer some of its provisions, and possibly fairer some of its rulings, and the consideration of some form of assured compensation through the showing of proof of responsibility, providing proper security by employers who carry no compensation insurance or compulsory insurance.

COMPENSATION INSURANCE RATES.

For the purpose of showing the chaotic condition of compensation insurance rates in force in Rhode Island during the first year of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, an attempt was made to secure from every establishment under the act the rates and amounts paid for different classes of work.

When it was found that the amounts paid or to be paid could be obtained direct from Insurance Companies, with less trouble and more accuracy for all establishments carrying compensation insurance, this feature of the investigation at once became materially simplified and the work of the special agent in charge of the collection of data was concentrated upon obtaining and verifying rates.

While it was found impracticable with the limited means and time at the Commissioner's command to ascertain the many rates of insurance paid by all the establishments in Rhode Island which had insured under the Workmen's Compensation Act, enough were secured and verified to afford a very general idea of the situation.

After due consideration of the differences in hazard in many establishments carrying on exactly the same class of work, even after carefully reviewing the reports from establishments of a kindred nature, but in some cases showing variations in hazard which would justify a slight difference in rates, but one conclusion can be reached; namely, that without state supervision of any kind there can be no expectation of remedying the, in many cases, unfair charges in force for compensation insurance.

The following rates are classified by industries and subdivided by occupations. The word "General" means a flat rate covering all the occupations in one establishment, and is supposedly based upon an average of all the risks which are found to exist in such establishments. The variations in this general rate are fully as noticeable as are the variations in any one class of occupation.

RATES OF INSURANCE BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY, AND KIND OF OCCUPATION.

BANKS AND AGENCIES.

Banks:—Clerks, \$.11½-\$.12; janitors and caretakers, \$.90-\$.94; general, \$.11-\$.15.

Insurance Agencies:—General, \$.11-\$.15.

Real Estate Agencies:—General, \$.50-\$.62½-\$.70-\$.75-\$.87½-\$.90-\$.92¾-\$.93¾-\$.94-\$.1.00-\$.1.25.

BASER METAL WORKERS.

Anti-friction Bearings and Sheet Metal Machinery:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$11.2½; outside labor, \$1.87½.

Autogenous Welding, Dry Galvanizing and Sherardizing:—Office, \$.15; sherardizing, \$1.12½; welding, \$3.00.

Bare and Insulated Wires:—General, \$1.12½.

Belt Fasteners:—General, \$.1.25.

Blacksmithing and Tools:—General, \$1.33¼.

Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, Etc.:—General, \$1.50.

Brass Founders, Finishers and Heating Engineers:—Office, \$.15; foundry workmen, \$.1.25; outside men, steam and hot water, \$1.31¼; general rate, \$1.12½.

Brass Goods Manufacturing:—Clerical work, \$.15; shop employees, \$.1.31; millwrights, \$1.87½; general, \$.1.75.

Cold Rolled Steel:—General, \$1.50.

Copper and Sheet Metal Workers:—Outside work, \$4.75, inside work, \$1.50.

Copper Wire and Cables:—General, \$.75.

Curtain Rod Manufacturing:—General, \$1.25.

Engineering Works:—General, \$.93.

Foundry and Machine Shop:—Office, \$.15; draughtsmen, \$.15; drivers, \$1.12; machinists, \$.1.25; foundry, etc., \$1.50; millwright, erecting and repairing, \$1.87½; general, \$.80-\$.1.12.

Grinding Wheels Manufacturing:—General, \$1.00.

Horse Shoes:—General, \$1.35.

Incandescent Lamp Bases:—General, \$1.30.

Iron Foundry:—General, \$.90-\$.1.87½.

Iron Pipe Fittings:—Office, \$.15; operatives, \$.90.

Jewelers' Tools:—General, \$.83.

Jewelers and Special Machinery:—General, \$1.25.

Lacing Hooks for Shoes and Rivets:—Office, \$.20; machine shop, \$1.12½.

Machine Comb Repairers:—General, \$1.00.

Machinery and General Repair Work:—General, \$.86.

Machinery and Jewelers' Tools:—General, \$.94.

Machinery Manufacturing:—General, \$.45-\$.75-\$.1.00-\$.1.25.

Machinery Sales and Installation:—General, \$.93.

Machine Shop:—General, \$.60-\$.82-\$.82½-\$.93.

- Machine and Tool Manufacturing*:—Office, \$.07½–\$.15; draughtsmen, \$.07½; machinists, \$.30–\$.71¼; drivers and drivers' helpers, \$.56; tool makers, \$.50–\$.75; erecting and repairing outside, \$1.88.
- Manufacturing Bolts and Nuts, Etc.*:—Office, \$.15; factory, \$.75;—\$.85; stable men, \$1.12; teamsters, \$1.25; general, \$.82½–\$1.12½–\$1.50.
- Manufacturing Gas and Electric Fixtures*:—Office, \$.15; store, \$.22; outside and factory, \$1.12.
- Metal Ornaments*:—Office, \$.15; shop operatives, \$.50; engineers, \$.93¾; general, \$.60–\$1.31¼.
- Metal Pencil Manufacturing*:—Travelling salesmen, \$.15; shop operatives, \$.67.
- Nail Manufacturing*:—General, \$1.36.
- Patent Taps on Shoe and Corset Laces*:—General, \$.90.
- Pattern Making*:—General, \$1.50–\$1.67–\$1.70.
- Plumbers Supplies*:—General, \$.85.
- Ranges and Heaters Manufacturing Foundry*:—General, \$.83.
- Renewing of Mechanical Files*:—General, \$1.00.
- Ring Travelers*:—Office, \$.15; shop operatives, \$.70; general, \$.50.
- Scrap Iron and Metals*:—General, \$4.50.
- Screw Machine Products*:—General, \$1.50.
- Sheet Metal Workers*:—Office, \$.15;—\$.20; tinroofing, coppersmithing, sheet iron and slate roofing (in shop), \$1.75; tin roofing and coppersmithing, sheet iron and slate roofing (outside work), \$3.56¼–\$4.75; shop work, \$1.31¼; drivers, \$1.12½; chauffeurs, \$1.50; workmen, \$6.75.
- Sheet Metal Workers, Slate and Asbestos Roofing*:—Office, \$.05; shop, \$.90; drivers, \$1.50; erecting, \$3.00.
- Shoe Buttons, Hooks and Eyes*:—General, \$.75.
- Shuttle Making*:—General, \$1.06½.
- Spinning Ring Manufacturing*:—General, \$.95.
- Steam Boilers, Tanks, General Plate Works*:—General, \$2.25.
- Steel Ball Bearings and Auto Repairs*:—General, \$1.12½.
- Steel Wire and Paper Products*:—General, \$.93¾.
- Stoves, Furnaces and Repair Parts*:—Office, \$.15; store employees, \$.30; shop work, drivers, helpers, etc., \$1.13.
- Textile Machinery Manufacturing*:—Office, \$.15; machine shop, \$.93–\$.82½–\$1.12; millwrights, \$1.12; general, \$.60–\$.63–\$.71–\$.71¼–\$1.12½.
- Tin Cylinders*:—General, \$.71.
- Unions, Stop Cocks, Etc., Manufacturing*:—General, \$1.12½.
- Water-tube Boiler Manufacturing*:—General, \$1.75.
- Wire and Ornamental Iron Works*:—Shop, \$1.00; erection, \$3.00; general, \$1.12½.
- Woolen and Worsted Mill Attachments*:—Employees estimating, \$.30; shop, \$.90; erecting machinery away from shop, \$3.30.

BUILDING TRADES.

- Bridge Building and Pile Driving*:—General, \$6.25.
- Building Contractors*:—Office \$.11¼–\$.13; plastering, \$1.71; painting, \$1.31¼–\$1.71; carpenters (interior), \$1.50–\$1.90; concrete work, \$1.50–\$2.10; private houses, \$2.47; carpenters (exterior), \$2.62½–\$3.22; cellar excavation,

\$3.37½-\$4.17; masons, \$3.75-\$4.55; drivers, \$1.12; general, \$1.85-\$1.87-\$2.00-\$2.50-\$2.63.

Builders, Houses:—Plasterers, painters, electricians, (inside) and plumbers, \$1.32; carpenters (inside), \$1.50; carpenters (construction), \$2.63; masons, \$3.75; general, \$1.12-\$1.50-\$1.87½.

Builders and Lumber Dealers:—Office, \$.15; drivers, \$1.50; yard work, \$2.00; shop work, \$2.25; outside work, \$2.50; carpenters, \$1.35; shop and yard, \$1.69.

Building Movers, Carpenters and Repairers:—Tinsmiths (inside), \$1.12-\$1.50; tinsmiths (outside), \$1.50-\$3.56; plasterers and plumbers, \$1.31; carpenters, \$1.25-\$2.50-\$2.62; laborers, \$1.25-\$2.62; painters, \$2.43; masons and tool sharpeners, \$1.75-\$3.75; taking down frame buildings, \$5.00-\$7.50.

Building, Repairing and Storage of Yachts:—General, \$1.50.

Building Wreckers:—Office, \$.11; on estimate of \$3,000-\$7.50.

Carpenters:—Millwrights, \$2.50; general, \$2.50-\$2.62.

Carriage Building and Automobile Painting:—General, \$.50.

Construction Work, Light:—Office, \$.02; plasterers and lathers, \$.25; gas, steam, hot water, apparatus, installation and plumbers, \$.25; carpenters and painters, \$.75; cellar excavating, concrete foundations, street connections, \$1.00; masonry work (stone setters, slaters, roofers and tinsmiths), \$1.25; sewer construction, \$3.00; blasting, \$10.00.

Construction Work, General:—Masonry work (no blasting), tile work for decorative floors, \$3.50; wainscoting and interior decoration, \$1.05; marble and stone work, decorating in place only, \$2.27½; structural iron and steel work on buildings (no bridge building), \$7.00; interior ornamental brass, bronze and iron work within building, erecting, \$2.80; metal furring and lathing, \$1.22½; balconies, fire escapes, railing, shutters of iron, stair cases and coal chutes outside of buildings, \$4.55; carpenters, construction work (no bridge building), \$2.45; carpenters, interior trimmings and cabinet work only, \$1.40; painters, interior work exclusively, \$1.22½; painting and decorating, outside \$2.27½; plumbers, including house connections, gas, steam and hot water apparatus, fitting and installation of ventilating plants (shop and outside), \$1.05; plasterers, \$1.22½; electrical equipment, installation and repairs within buildings, excluding installation of dynamos and equipment plants, \$1.22½; watchmen, timekeepers, superintendents and cleaners, \$2.62½; riggers and derrick men, \$4.55; wreckers of buildings (no blasting), \$7.00; blasting, \$17.50; building material and supply yards, \$1.40; cellar excavation (no blasting), \$3.15; clerical and draughtsman, office work exclusively, \$.10½; concrete work, \$2.80; \$3.32½, \$5.60; fire proof construction by means of wire netting and concreting or tiles, \$3.32½; lathers, \$1.22½; concrete work, floors or pavements of artificial stone or concrete, not reinforced or self-bearing, \$1.40; carpenter shop, \$1.57½; machine shop (no foundry), \$.87½; painters in shop, \$.87½; quarry work, \$3.50; stone fitters and cutters, \$.87½; teamsters and helpers, \$1.05; stablemen, \$1.92½; contractor building wooden or frame private residences, private stables, and garages exclusively, not apartment houses and not exceeding three stories and basement, including jobbing work connected therewith (no blasting), \$1.75; if in connection with above work the outside walls are wholly or in part masonry or concrete, \$2.27½.

Contracting:—Concrete work—retaining walls not over 20 feet high, \$4.00; sewer-ing not over 6 feet deep, \$4.88; sewer-ing over 6 feet deep, \$6.25; repairs to steel and wooden highway bridges, \$6.25; bridge building other than highway or street railroad bridges, \$10.00.

Contracting and Building:—Office, \$1.1¼; plumbing, \$1.50; cellar excavating, \$3.50; erecting steel, \$4.00; concrete work, \$4.50; roofing, \$4.75; masonry, \$2.00—\$5.00; concrete work, foundations, \$4.75—\$10.00; wrecking, \$6.00—\$10.00; carpenters (interior), \$.87½—\$1.50; carpenters, (exterior), \$2.62½; masons \$2.00—\$3.75; laborers, concrete work, \$1.50.

Contracting and Eliminating of Grade Crossings:—General construction, \$3.50; sewer construction, \$6.75; teams, per team, \$8.10.

Contractors:—Drivers, \$1.12—\$1.12½; office and draughtsmen, \$.15—\$.20; inside decorating, \$1.31; plastering, \$1.31; concrete walks and floors, \$1.50; frame dwellings, \$1.87; outside decorating, \$2.43; carpenters, (inside), \$1.50—\$1.56; carpenters, outside, \$2.62—\$2.63—\$2.75; laying mains, \$3.00; cellar excavating, \$3.37; masons, \$3.00—\$3.75; iron and steel erecting, \$7.50; plumbing, \$1.12.

Contractors and Builders:—General, \$.60—\$.93—\$1.31—\$1.85—\$1.87—\$1.87½—\$2.00—\$2.14—\$2.25—\$2.44—\$2.50—\$2.75—\$3.25—\$3.50—\$3.75—\$3.95—\$4.00—\$4.70—\$8.50.

Contractors and Engineers for Well Drilling:—General, \$1.50.

Contractors, Street:—Concrete pavements, \$2.00; grading land, \$2.40; carpenters, \$2.28½—\$3.50; masons, \$3.10—\$5.00; sewer building, \$6.50.

Decorating and Awning Work:—Decorating inside building, \$1.75; awning, shop and erecting, \$2.00; decorating interiors and exteriors for celebrations, \$3.75.

Electrical Construction:—Office, \$.50; electrical apparatus, erection and repair work, making of service connections and installation of equipment in power plant, excluding erection of poles and stringing wires, \$1.75; electrical equip-ment, installation and repair within buildings, including the making of service connections and incidental outside wiring, not on public highways or for public transmission lines, and excluding installation of dynamos and equipment in power plants, \$2.50; general, \$2.25.

Electrical Contractors:—Office, \$.15; other employees, \$1.50; general, \$1.30—\$1.31½; \$1.50—\$1.75.

Electric Light and Power:—General, \$5.00.

General Construction of Buildings:—Draughtsmen, \$.15; drivers, \$1.12½; inter-ior trimming and cabinet work, \$1.50; Contractors on buildings not exceed-ing three stories and basement, \$1.87½; carpenters, construction, \$2.62½; concrete work, \$3.00—\$3.37½; masons, \$3.75; re-inforced concrete, \$6.00.

General Contracting:—Office, \$1.00; plasterers, \$2.15; painters, \$3.75; carpenters, \$4.00; drain laying, \$4.80; excavating, \$5.30; masons, \$5.80; quarrying, \$7.00; iron and steel workers, \$11.75; blasting, \$20.00; caisson work, \$25.00.

General Contracting:—Teamsters, \$1.12; interior finishers, \$1.50; yardmen, \$1.50; general jobbing, \$1.87; carpenters, \$2.62; brick and stone construction, \$2.43; excavations and concrete foundations, \$3.37½; masons, \$3.75; structural steel, \$7.50; blasting, \$18.75.

General Contractors:—Office, and draughtsmen, \$.15; concrete work not re-in-forced, \$1.00; drivers and helpers, \$1.12½; painting and decorating (in-

terior), \$1.31¼; carpenters (interior), \$1.50; carpenters (construction), \$2.62½; masons, \$3.75; concrete work, buildings re-inforced, \$5.00.

Hardwood Floors:—General, \$1.25.

Heating Contractors:—Office, \$.15; installing furnaces in private residences, \$1.12; galvanized iron workers and tinsmith, shop work only, \$1.31; installing, heating and ventilating, \$1.31; roofers, \$3.57; general rates for heating and plumbing, \$1.12½–\$1.13–\$1.20–\$1.50–\$1.59.

Lumber and Building Materials:—Office, collectors and outside salesmen, \$.15; drivers and helpers, \$1.12½; manufacturing windows, etc., blacksmiths, loading and unloading vessels, \$2.25; construction, demolition and alteration of buildings, \$3.18¾.

Masons and Carpenters:—Carpenters, \$3.50; masons, \$5.00; general, \$3.25–\$3.75.

Painters and Decorators, Interior and Exterior:—Office, \$.15–\$.20; inside, \$.93¾–\$1.17–\$1.25–\$1.30–\$1.31¼–\$1.37–\$1.40; outside, \$2.25–\$2.32–\$2.40–\$2.43–\$2.43¾–\$2.50; cabinet work, \$1.60; general, \$1.20–\$1.60–\$1.70–\$1.72½–\$1.78–\$1.87½–\$2.00–\$2.44–\$3.00–\$3.25.

Painting and Paper Hanging:—Office, \$.15; retail store, \$.30; painters (shop), \$.93¾; painters and decorators (away from shop, interior), \$1.31¼; painters and decorators (away from shop, exterior), \$2.43¾–\$3.25; glaziers away from shop, \$2.25; drivers, \$1.12½–\$1.50; paper hangers, \$1.75.

Painting and Sign Making:—Inside, \$1.25–\$1.31¼; outside, \$2.81¼–\$3.00; general, \$1.95.

Pile Driving, Dock and Bridge Building:—Office, \$.15; on estimate of \$4,400, \$4.00.

Plasterers:—Stucco work, \$2.50; general, \$1.31½–\$1.37½.

Plumbing, Steam and Gas-Fitters, Tinsmiths:—Office, \$.11–\$.15; plumbing, steam and gas, \$1.12–\$1.50; laying gas and water mains, \$3.00; tinsmiths, \$3.56; blasting, \$18.75; general, \$1.12½–\$1.31¼–\$1.32–\$1.37–\$1.75.

Railroad Construction:—General, \$4.50.

Road Building:—General, \$2.87.

Roofing, Concreting and Granolithic Construction:—Drivers, \$1.12½; concreters, \$1.50; roofers, \$2.44–\$4.00; general, \$2.43¾.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Work:—Shop, \$1.50; outside, \$3.56; general, \$1.71–\$3.56.

Sewer and Drain Laying Construction:—General drain laying for houses, \$1.50; all operations usual to quarrying stone, principally for house cellars, \$2.00.

Steam Engineers and Contractors:—General, \$1.75.

Steam Heating, Plumbing, Sprinkler and Machine Work:—Steam fitters, \$1.12½; plumbers, \$1.31¼.

Steel Bridges and Buildings:—Office, \$.15; erected on, or covering buildings already constructed (no structural steel work), \$3.56; installation of conveyors, coal and ash, in connection with power and manufacturing plant, \$4.87; iron work, erecting steel and iron frame structures, no bridge building, \$7.50; wrecking, \$10.00.

Structural and Ornamental Iron Work:—Inside, \$3.00; outside, \$6.50; general, \$1.25.

Surfacing and Finishing Floors:—General, \$1.50.

Tin Roofing, Furnace Work, Etc.:—Office, \$1.12½; store, \$.25; shop and workmen, \$1.78.

Vacuum Heating:—General, \$1.25.

Wagon Manufacturing:—General, \$.75–\$1.16–\$1.50.

Window Ventilators:—General, \$1.00.

DEALERS.

Agricultural Store:—On estimated compensation of \$19,000, \$.40; drivers and helpers, \$1.50.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs, Retail:—General, \$.40.

Butter and Eggs, Wholesale:—Office, \$.11½–\$.12–\$.15; salesmen, \$.20–\$.35–\$.37–\$.37½; other employees, \$.50; teamsters, \$1.12–\$1.50.

Card Board, Dealers:—General, \$1.60.

Cash Register Sales Agents:—General, \$.22½.

Charcoal, Paper Bags for Domestic Use:—General, \$1.12½.

Chemicals, Starches, Etc.:—Office, \$.15; outside salesmen, \$.20; dealers in chemicals and dye stuffs, \$.40.

Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.:—General, \$1.00.

Clothiers, Men's Furnishings:—Office, \$.11; outside salesmen, \$.22½; others, \$.45; general, \$.30–\$.40–\$.60.

Coal Dealers:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.15–\$.20; drivers and helpers, \$1.12½–\$1.13–\$1.50; receivers and shippers (not by water), \$1.50; stevedores, \$2.44–\$2.45–\$2.62–\$3.75; chauffeurs, \$1.50; receivers and shippers by land and water, \$2.43–\$3.25; teamsters, \$1.12½–\$2.43; yardmen, \$2.25; estimated on \$1,500, \$.15; estimated on \$10,000, \$1.12½; general, \$1.27–\$1.50–\$1.70–\$2.43.

Coal and Lumber, Retail:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.15; store, \$.38½; workmen, \$1.69–\$2.44; drivers and helpers, \$1.12.

Coal, Wood, Brick and Mason's Materials:—General, \$.90.

Cotton Goods, Wholesale:—General, \$1.12.

Cotton Goods, Remnants:—General, \$1.00.

Cotton and Cotton Waste, Buying and Selling:—General, \$1.12½.

Cotton Yarn Dealers:—Office, \$.15; warehouse, \$.50.

Dental Supplies, Dealers:—General, \$.30.

Department Store:—Office, \$.10–\$.11–\$.11¼–\$.15; office help, buyers and collectors, \$.12; general employees, \$.22–\$.30–\$.40–\$.45; elevator operators, \$.83¼–\$.94–\$1.00; store house employees, drivers and helpers and stablemen, \$1.12½; chauffeurs and assistants, \$1.50; drivers, \$1.00; general, \$.25–\$.30–\$.45.

Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Dealers:—Clerks, \$.15; store help, \$.30.

Drug Stores, Retail:—General, \$.22.

Druggists and Confectioners:—Operating drug, soda, cigar and candy stores, \$.22; manufacturing ice cream and soda syrup and candy, \$.85; drivers, \$1.12.

Druggists, Wholesale and Retail:—General, \$.30.

Dye Goods, Dealers:—Office, \$.15; shipping room, \$.50.

Dry Goods, Wholesale:—Office, \$.11; store, \$.30.

Dry Goods, Retail:—Office, \$.15; clerks, \$.40; teamsters, \$1.50; general, \$.22½–\$.30.

Electrical Supplies, Wholesale:—General, \$.30–\$.37½.

Five and Ten Cent Stores:—Office, \$.15; other employees, \$.60; general, \$.45–\$.60.

Fish Dealers, Retail:—Employees, \$.37½; drivers, helpers and collectors, \$.12½.

Fish Dealers, Wholesale:—Office, \$.15; store employees, \$.22½–\$.45–\$.50; teamsters, \$.12½; drivers and helpers, \$1.50; chauffeurs, \$1.50–\$2.00; general, \$.88.

Florists:—General, \$.30.

Fruit, Wholesale:—Office, \$.15; on \$7,000, \$.35; drivers, \$.12½; dealers, \$.22½.

Fruit and Produce, Wholesale:—Office, \$.11½–\$.13½–\$.15; store, \$.20–\$.37½; drivers, helpers and stablemen, \$.12½–\$.1.35; dealers, \$.25; general, \$.16¼.

General Store:—Office, \$.12–\$.15; clerks, \$.30; drivers, \$.10–\$.12½–\$.1.50; bakery, \$.90.

Grocers, Retail:—Office, \$.15; store clerks, \$.30–\$.50; drivers and helpers, \$.12½–\$.1.50; chauffeurs, \$2.00; general, \$.25.

Grocers, Wholesale:—Office, \$.11–\$.15; office and salesmen, \$.15; clerks, \$.37½–\$.40; porters, shippers and delivery clerks, \$.50; coffee roasters, \$.75; drivers, \$1.50–\$1.12; drivers and helpers, \$.12½; chauffeurs, \$1.50; general, \$.35.

Grocers and Importers:—Office, \$.11¼; clerks, \$.45; drivers, \$.12½.

Grocery and Market:—Office, \$.12–\$.12½–\$.15; inside help, \$.22–\$.30–\$.37½–\$.38–\$.50; teamsters, \$.12½–\$.1.50; chauffeurs, \$1.50; drivers, helpers and stablemen, \$1.00; clerks, cutters, bakers, etc., \$.25; general, \$.20–\$.37½–\$.1.12.

Grocery and Paper Dealers, Wholesale:—Clerks, \$.11; store, \$.37; drivers, \$.12; stablemen, \$.206.

Grocery, Wholesale, Roasting and Packing of Tea and Coffee:—General, \$.50.

Hardware Merchants:—Office, \$.12½–\$.15; outside salesmen, \$.20–\$.25; shop employees, \$.37½–\$.50; drivers, \$.12½; general rate, \$.45.

Hardware Mill and Electric Supplies:—General, \$.37½.

Hay, Grain, Coal, Wood and Salt:—Office, \$.15; employees, \$.56–\$.56¼–\$.75; drivers, \$.12½–\$.1.50; general, \$.75–\$1.25–\$1.50.

Hides, Wool, Furs, Etc.:—Office, \$.15; outside work, \$.50; teamsters, \$1.50.

House Furnishings:—Office, \$.11–\$.11¼–\$.15; salesmen, \$.30–\$.37–\$.37½–\$.40–\$.50; upholsterers, \$.60; drivers and helpers, \$.12–\$.12½–\$.1.50; chauffeurs, \$1.50–\$1.80; outside salesmen, \$.15–\$.75; elevator tenders, \$1.25; general, \$.30–\$.33–\$.37.

Ice Dealers:—Clerical force, \$.11; drivers, \$1.50; outside help, \$1.50; harvesting, storing, loading and repairing, \$2.50; general, \$.12½–\$.1.87.

Jewelry and Silverware, Retail and Wholesale:—Office, \$.12–\$.15; clerks, \$.40; elevator tenders, \$1.25; drivers and chauffeurs, \$1.50; shop employees, \$1.00; general, \$.20.

Kitchen Furnishings:—Office, \$.15; shop work, \$1.32; drivers and helpers, \$1.50; outside work, \$.356.

Ladies' Apparel:—Office, \$.11–\$.15; collectors, \$.20; clerks, \$.40; on estimate of \$3,000, \$.30; drivers, \$1.50; general, \$.13½–\$.40–\$.12½.

Machinery:—Office, \$.11; store, \$.75; outside millwrighting, \$1.68; general, \$.125.

Mantels, Tiles, Etc.:—General, \$.12½.

Masons' Materials:—Office, \$.11¼; drivers, \$.12½; chauffeurs, \$1.50.

Mill Supplies:—Clerks, \$.11–\$.15; salesmen, \$.15; mill supplies' stores, \$.37; drivers, \$1.12; shop, \$1.75; other help, \$.67½; on estimate of \$2,500, \$.15; general, \$1.00.

Meats and Canned Goods:—Clerical, \$.11¼; on \$5,044, \$.37½; outside salesmen, collectors, etc., \$.12½.

Meats and Provisions:—Office, \$.15; clerks, \$.30–\$.38; drivers and helpers, \$.12–\$.13–\$.150; general, \$.50.

Millinery, Wholesale and Retail:—Office, \$.11–\$.11¼; operating store, \$.22–\$.37½; general, \$.30.

News Dealers and Stationers:—Clerical, \$.15; other employees, \$.40; drivers, \$.150; general, \$.30.

Nickle Plating:—General, \$.94.

Oils, Greases and Automobile Accessories:—Inside, \$.11¼; outside, \$.150.

Packers and Jobbers of Food Products:—Clerical, \$.11¼; salesmen, \$.30; factory, \$.37½; drivers, \$.12½.

Paints and Oils, Wholesale:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.30.

Paints, Oils and Chemicals:—Office, \$.11¼; other employees, \$.22½; porters, \$.93¼.

Paper, Wholesale:—General, \$.37½.

Pianos:—Office, \$.11¼; outside salesmen, \$.15; inside salesmen, \$.22½.

Pipes, Fittings, Valves, Etc.:—Office and draughtsmen, \$.15; shop and store, \$.71; chauffeurs, \$.150; installation away from shop, \$.169.

Plumbers' Supplies:—Office and salesmen, \$.11¼; store employees, \$.13¼.

Scrap Iron and Metals:—General, \$.450.

Shoes and Rubbers, Wholesale and Retail:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.20; store, \$.35; general, \$.21–\$.22–\$.22½–\$.30.

Storage Batteries:—General, \$.125.

Tailors:—General, \$.38–\$.40.

Tea, Coffee and Spices:—Office, \$.15; travelling salesmen, \$.20; store employees, \$.30; general, \$.22.

Wall Paper:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.22½; outside work, \$.13¼.

Wholesale Beef and Provisions:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.15; drivers, \$.12½–\$.150; dealers, \$.150; outside salesmen, \$.20; general, \$.40.

Wholesalers of General Merchandise:—Office, \$.11; salesmen, \$.15; wholesale paper stock and light merchandise, \$.38; elevator operators, \$.94; drivers, \$.12; chauffeurs, \$.150.

Wholesale Produce:—General, \$.65.

FOOD PRODUCTS.

Bakeries:—Office, \$.20; store, \$.30; shop, \$.64–\$.67–\$.85–\$.90; drivers and helpers, \$.12½–\$.13–\$.150; general, \$.60–\$.64–\$.65–\$.78½–\$.237.

Beef and Pork Dealers:—General, \$.72–\$.92–\$.100.

Beef, Wholesale:—Clerical, \$.15; inside help, \$.37; drivers and helpers, \$.12.

Beef and Poultry:—General, \$.50.

Confectionery Manufacturing and Wholesale:—Office, and salesmen, \$.15; other employees, \$.75; drivers, \$.12½; chauffeurs, \$.150.

Confectionery and Ice Cream Makers:—Inside employees, \$.38–\$.90; retail clerks, \$.30; ice cream and candy makers, \$.70; outside employees, \$.75; drivers and helpers, \$.12½–\$.150; stablemen, \$.13; general, \$.15.

Creamery:—Office, \$.15; ice cream manufacturing, \$.67½; drivers, \$.12½; chauffeurs, \$.150; ice harvesting, \$.300; general, \$.22.

Dairy Products:—Office, \$.15; operatives, \$.80; employees working on trains, \$2.05; general, \$1.25–\$1.50.

Ice Cream Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; factory employees, \$.67½; drivers, \$1.12½; general, \$1.00.

Ice Manufacturing:—Teamsters, \$1.50; employees at plant, \$2.50.

Oleomargarine:—General, \$1.00.

Oyster Growers and Shippers:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.15; employees, \$1.75; openers and packers, \$.75; planting, dredging and floating, \$2.62½–\$3.50; general, \$3.50.

Sausage Manufacturing:—Office, \$.20; employees, \$2.00; drivers, \$1.50; general, \$1.25–\$1.50.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Dairy Lunch:—Clerical, \$.15; restaurant employees, \$.45; bakers, \$.67½; chauffeurs, \$1.25; general, \$.35–\$.75.

Hotels:—General help, \$.37½–\$.38–\$.50; laundry, \$.75–\$2.00–\$2.25–\$2.50; drivers and stablemen, \$1.13; elevator tenders, \$.94–\$1.00; chauffeurs and garage employees, \$1.50; carpenters, painters and plumbers, \$2.00; general, \$.50–\$.56¼–\$.56½–\$.60–\$.67½.

Restaurants:—Clerks, \$.20; restaurant employees, \$.50; musicians, \$.50; general, \$.50–\$.65–\$1.12.

JEWELRY.

Bracelets and Bracelet Findings:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.60; general, \$.60.

Cases for Jewelry and Silver:—General, \$.85–\$.90.

Chains:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.50; general, \$.50–\$.60.

Colorers of Jewelry:—General, \$.75.

Die, Hub Cutters and Tool Makers:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.67½; general, \$.45–\$.75.

Ecclesiastical Art Metal Works:—Office and outside salesmen, \$.15; shop, \$.45.

Electro Platers:—General, \$.80–\$.90.

Emblem Goods:—General, \$.50–\$.75.

Enameling:—Office, \$.20; shop, \$.75.

Genuine and Imitation Stones:—General, \$.40.

Gold Front and Sterling Silver Jewelry:—General, \$.67½.

Gold and Gold Plate Wire, Flat Plate and Tubing:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.60–\$.75; general, \$.60.

Gold and Silver Platers:—Office, \$.15; travelling salesmen, \$.20; operatives, \$.90; general, \$.67½.

Gold and Silver Plate and Wire:—General, \$1.00.

Gold and Silver Refiners:—Office, \$.20; shop, \$.75; manufacturers of blue vitriol, \$2.25; general, \$.75–\$.90–\$1.50.

Imitation Stones:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.68; general, \$.30–\$.75.

Jewelry Engraving:—General, \$.50.

Jewelers Findings:—Office, \$.15–\$.20; shop, \$.67–\$1.87½; general, \$.60–\$.65–\$.67–\$.82–\$1.10–\$1.50–\$1.85.

Locket, Charms, Vanity Cases:—General, \$.35.

Manufacturing Jewelers:—Office, \$.15–\$.17–\$.20; shop, \$.50–\$.55–\$.60–\$.67–\$.67½–\$.70–\$.75–\$.80; general rate, \$.25–\$.30–\$.35–\$.40–\$.42–\$.46½–\$.50–\$.55–\$.57–57½–\$.60–\$.65–\$.67–\$.67½–\$.68–\$.75–\$.90–\$1.00.

Mesh Bags:—General, \$.67½.

Novelty Jewelry:—General, \$.50–\$.60–\$.67½–\$.70–\$1.00.

Pearl and Ivory Jewelry:—General, \$.50–\$.67–\$.90.

Ribbon Gold Leaf Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.75; general, \$1.00.

Rolled Plate and Seamless Wire:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.67½.

Seamless Brass and Copper Tubing, Gold Filled Wire:—General, \$.67½.

Silversmiths:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.40; drivers and chauffeurs, \$1.00; general, \$.45–\$.50.

Silversmiths' and Jewelers' Supplies:—General, \$.75.

Solid Gold Jewelry:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.40–\$.45–\$.55; general, \$.54–\$.60.

LAUNDRIES.

Laundries:—Office and checking, \$.15–\$.20; hand work, \$.70; machine work, \$1.00–\$1.25–\$1.30; drivers, \$1.00–\$1.12½; general, \$.75–\$1.12–\$1.50–\$2.00.

LEATHER.

Leather, Lace Leather:—General, \$1.50; leather belting, \$1.00; shoe repairing, \$.80; sundries for shoe manufacturing, \$.90.

LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES.

Brewers, Ales, Lagers and Porters:—Office, \$.15; drivers, \$1.12½; brewery employees, \$1.25–\$1.50; chauffeurs, \$1.50; stablemen, drivers and helpers, \$1.50.

Brewery and Bottling:—Office, \$.15; bottling and brewery, \$1.31; drivers, \$1.31; operating motor trucks, \$1.50; cutting and harvesting ice, \$3.00; building repairs (not maintenance), \$3.19.

Carbonating Beverages:—General, \$2.62½.

Groceries and Wines (Family Trade):—Grocery, \$.23; office, \$.12½; drivers, \$1.13; stablemen, \$2.06.

Mineral Water Manufacturing:—General, \$2.62½.

Retail Liquors:—General, \$.75–\$1.10–\$1.16.

Soda Manufacturer:—General, \$1.00.

Soda and Spring Water:—Clerks, \$.11¼; drivers, \$1.12½; chauffeurs, \$1.50; bottling not under pressure, \$1.50; under pressure, \$2.50–\$2.63.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers:—Office, \$.15; store, \$.65–\$.75–\$1.00; drivers, \$1.12½–\$1.13–\$1.50, general, \$1.00–\$1.12½–\$1.25–\$1.84.

Wholesale Liquors and Bottlers:—Office help, \$.11¼–\$.12½–\$.15; counter salesmen, \$.37½–\$.75; bottlers, \$1.50; drivers, \$1.12½–\$1.13–\$1.50; general employees, \$1.00–\$1.42–\$1.50; general, \$.81¾; bottling (pressure work), \$2.62½.

Wholesale and Retail Liquors:—Office, \$.11¼; restaurant and bar, \$.50; drivers, \$1.12½; wholesale wines and beers, \$1.50.

LUMBER AND ITS REMANUFACTURE.

- Coopering*:—Drivers, \$1.12; coopers and helpers, \$1.31.
Lumber and Building Material:—General business, \$.43; glaziers, \$1.35; teamsters, \$1.50; general, \$1.25.
Lumber, Lime and Cement Dealers:—Office, \$.15; drivers, \$1.12½; laborers, \$1.60—\$2.25.
Lumber and Planing Mill:—Office, \$.15; drivers, \$1.50; yardmen, \$1.00—\$2.00; sawing and planing mill, \$1.80—\$3.00.
Lumber Yard, Retail:—Office, \$.15; drivers and stablemen, \$1.12½; yard employees, \$1.30—\$1.35—\$1.50—\$2.00; teamsters, \$1.25—\$1.50; general, \$1.33½.
Sash, Doors, Blinds and Finish Builders:—General, \$1.25—\$1.50—\$2.25.
Sawing and Planing and Wooden Box Manufacturing:—General, \$5.40.
Wooden Box Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; drivers, \$1.00; shop, \$1.00—\$1.50.
Burial Case Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; hand workers (trimmings), \$.40; machine work, \$1.25.
Wood Pattern Making:—General, \$2.50.
Wood Turning and Spool Manufacturing:—General, \$1.75.
Wood Working:—General, \$1.50.

PRINTING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES.

- Book Binding*:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.50; general, \$.75.
Electrotyping:—Office, \$.12; shop, \$.55; general, \$.75.
Engraving and Plate Printing Embossing:—Office, \$.15; shop, \$.60.
Engraving and Printing, Novelty Manufacturing:—Clerks, collectors and salesmen, \$.15—\$.20; draftsmen, \$.15; employees earning over \$1,800, \$.20; printing, engraving and manufacturing, \$.60—\$.75; installation of mechanical equipment, \$.75; drivers and helpers, \$1.50; chauffeurs and helpers, \$2.00; extraordinary repairs, \$4.25; general, \$.45.
Lithographic Printing:—Office, \$.15; salesman, \$.15; employees, \$.16⅔—\$.20; employees earning under, \$1,800, \$.50; helpers, \$1.12½; chauffeurs, \$1.50.
Newspapers and Job Printing:—Bookkeepers, reporters and solicitors, \$.15; printers, pressmen and compositors, \$.75; newsboys, \$.15; general, \$.33.
Printing, General:—Office, \$.15—\$.20; shop, \$.70—\$.75; general, \$.35—\$.40—\$.50—\$.60—\$.75—\$1.00.
Printing and Badge Making:—General, \$1.00.
Printing and Binding:—General, \$.55—\$.75.
Printers and Cutters of Cards, Folding Box Makers:—Office, \$.15; factory, \$.60; general, \$1.00.
Sign Advertising:—Office, \$.15; inside, \$1.31¼; outside, \$2.81¼—\$3.00.

TEXTILES.

- Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing, Cotton Goods*:—Employees earning over \$1,800 per year, \$.16⅔; office, \$.15; plant employees, \$.40—\$.45—\$.70—\$.80—\$1.50; Public liability on extraordinary repairs, \$.75; drivers and helpers, \$1.12; chauffeurs, \$1.50; extraordinary repairs, \$2.50—\$3.00; drivers, \$1.25; general, \$.18—\$.71¼—\$.90—\$1.00—\$1.04.

Dyeing and Finishing:—Office and salesmen, \$.15; bleachers and dyers, \$1.00–\$1.03; construction work, \$3.00; general, \$1.38–\$1.50.

Bleaching and Finishing:—Office, \$.15; bleachers and finishers (over \$800.00), \$.16 $\frac{1}{2}$; bleachers and finishers, \$.40; drivers, \$1.12; chauffeurs, \$1.50; extraordinary alterations, additions and repairs, \$3.00; general, \$.85–\$1.20–\$1.35.

Braids, Tapes, Tubings, Etc.:—General, \$.40–\$.45–\$.50–\$.54–\$.55–\$.58 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.60–\$.72–\$.90–\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$1.15; office, \$.15–\$.20; operatives, \$.27–\$.37–\$.45–\$.56–\$.65–\$.90; manufacturing paper boxes, \$.94; drivers, \$1.00–\$1.13; millwright, \$2.50; operation of line of electricity, \$6.00.

Cotton Goods:—Office, \$.15; operating, \$.55–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$; drivers, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; ordinary liability, \$1.00; extraordinary construction and repairs, \$3.00; general, \$.33–\$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.38–\$.45–\$.57–\$.60–\$.65–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.75; sorting, packing and grading cotton goods, \$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cotton Yarns:—General, \$.35–\$.56–\$.75–\$.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; office, \$.12–\$.15; overseers, \$.25; operatives, \$.45–\$.48–\$.56–\$.60–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$; drivers and helpers, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hair Cloth Manufacturing:—General, \$.63 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Handkerchiefs:—General, \$.33–\$.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.53.

Hosiery and Knit Goods:—Office, \$.12–\$.15–\$.20; operatives, \$.20–\$.33–\$.35–\$.36–\$.40–\$.45–\$.48–\$.51–\$.60–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Lace Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15–\$.20; operatives, \$.45–\$.50–\$.60; general, \$.25–\$.45.

Manufacturing Fine Shirting, Dyeing and Bleaching Cotton Goods:—Dyers and bleachers, \$1.00–\$1.50; manufacturing, \$.40–\$.67.

Mercerizing, Dyeing and Bleaching Skein Yarns:—General, \$.37.

Mohair and Alpaca Goods:—General, \$.50.

Rug Weaving, Rug Manufacturing, Carpet Cleaning:—Upholsterers, \$.70; drivers and helpers, \$1.25.

Shoddy Wool:—General, \$1.88.

Silk, Textiles:—General, \$.15–\$.20–\$.25–\$.29–\$.35–\$.40–\$.41 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Silk and Cotton Weaving (cotton spinning):—General, \$.35.

Thread Manufacturing:—Office, \$.20; shop, \$.35; drivers, \$1.00.

Weaving Corduroys:—General, \$.56.

Webbing Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; operatives, \$.30; general, \$.28.

Winding and Dyeing Yarns:—General, \$.80–\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Woolen and Worsted Goods:—General, \$.40–\$.45–\$.50–\$.54–\$.56–\$.56 $\frac{1}{4}$ –\$.60–\$.67–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.75; office, \$.12–\$.15–\$.18; inside help, \$.55–\$.56–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Woolen and Worsted Yarn Manufacturing:—General, \$.40–\$.45–\$.56–\$.67–\$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$ –\$.85; office, \$.15; operatives, \$.67 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TRANSPORTATION.

Automobile Agencies and Garage:—Office, \$.11; general employees, \$1.25–\$3.00; selling, renting and repairing motor trucks, \$2.00; drivers, \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; chauffeurs, \$1.50; barnmen, \$2.06; auto and carriage repairing, painting and trimming, \$.71–\$.95–\$1.50; washing, repairing and polishing, \$1.04.

Automobile Selling and Repairing:—General, \$1.00–\$1.10–\$1.50; \$2.00–\$2.40; baggage transfer, \$1.50; stablemen, (inside only), \$2.75.

Coastwise Steamship Line, Freight and Passenger:—Office, \$.11¼; wharf clerks, \$.75; laborers, \$3.75.

Ferry Boats:—Office, \$1.00; boats, \$4.00; stevedores, \$5.00.

General Expressing:—Office, \$.15; Teamsters and stablemen, \$1.10; blacksmiths, \$2.50.

Piano and Furniture Moving and Expressing:—General, \$1.12½–\$1.50.

Repairing Fishing Steamers and Seine Fishing:—Superintendent and store, \$.30; net repairs, \$.60; vessel repairs, \$2.00.

River and Harbor Improvement:—General, \$4.00.

Teaming:—Office, \$.11¼–\$.15; drivers and helpers, \$1.12½–\$1.25–\$1.50; stablemen, \$2.00–\$2.75; chauffeurs, \$1.50; handlers and laborers, \$1.00; \$1.25–\$2.00; blacksmith's shoeing, \$3.00–\$3.50; riggers, \$4.00; safe and machinery movers, \$4.50–\$6.00; general rate, \$.40–\$1.04–\$1.10–\$1.12½–\$1.13–\$1.25–\$1.40–\$1.50; cellar excavating, \$3.00; yard help, unloading cars, \$2.75–\$3.38.

Transportation, Passenger and Freight:—General, \$4.00.

Truckmen and Rigging Contractors:—General, \$2.10.

Ship Yard, Drydocking and General Repairs:—General, \$2.50–\$3.00.

Steamboat Company, Excursion Business:—General, \$4.50.

Stevedoring and Unloading Coal:—General, \$3.75–\$5.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amusement Company, Theatrical:—Employees in front of curtain, \$.50; back of curtain, \$1.25.

Applying Steam Pipe and Boiler Covering, Asbestos:—General, \$.95.

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturing:—General, \$1.50.

Bottlers' Supplies, Etc.:—Office, \$.15; manufacturing, bottlers, stoppers and dealers in bottles, \$.93¼; chauffeurs, \$1.50.

Bowling and Pool:—General, \$1.87½–\$1.88.

Brush Manufacturer:—Office, \$.15–\$.20; shop, \$.40–\$.45–\$.75; general, \$.56¼.

Chemist Manufacturing:—General, \$.90.

Cigar Manufacturing:—General, \$.30.

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing:—Office, \$.15; tailors, \$.40.

Club House:—General, \$.30–\$.40.

Coal Carbonizing Gas Plant:—General, \$3.37½.

Collecting Household Waste:—Office, \$.20; drivers, \$1.50; ragmen, \$5.00.

Commercial School:—School, \$.11; caretaker, \$.93.

Compounders of Lubricating Oil:—General, \$.50.

Concreting, Asphalting and Roofing:—General, \$1.50.

Concrete Block Making:—Office, \$.11¼; shop, \$.75.

Culinary and Medicinal Preparation:—General, \$.40.

Cut Glass:—General, \$.40.

Dextrines and Textile Products:—General, \$2.00.

Drilling and Driving Wells, Selling Pumps:—General, \$1.68.

Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Paints, Etc.:—General, \$.11¼–\$.12½–\$.22½–\$.30–\$.31¼.

Farming and Delivering Milk:—General, \$1.40.

Farming, Jobbing, Wood Cutting and Teaming:—Laborers, \$1.10; drivers, \$1.25; wood cutting, \$2.00; excavating, \$3.30.

Florists:—General, \$.75.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers:—General, \$1.50.

Garbage Collection:—Boarding house employees, \$.56; drivers, helpers and stablemen, \$1.12; automobile repairers, \$1.50; painters, \$2.44; blacksmiths and wheelwrights, \$2.62.

Garment Dyeing and Cleansing:—General, \$1.87.

General Care of Trees:—Pruning, spraying, repairing and fumigating, \$2.62–\$2.63.

Granite Cutting:—General, \$.93¾.

Granite Quarry:—General, \$1.40–\$3.25.

Handling Boilers, Stock or Machinery:—Millwrights, erecting steam boilers, \$2.25; riggers, not ship or boat, \$6.50; erecting smoke stacks, \$9.00.

Hardware, Lime, Cement and Paints:—Office, \$.15; store, \$.50; drivers, \$1.50.

Hospital:—General, \$.37½.

Humidifier Manufacturing:—General, \$1.12½.

Incandescent Lamps:—Manufacturing, \$1.00–\$1.25; office, \$.15–\$.20

Loom Forks and Specialties:—General, \$1.12½.

Machine Wool Combs:—General, \$1.25.

Mail Order Business:—General, \$.12.

Manufacturing of Brick:—General, \$1.50.

Manufacturing of Cement Products:—General, \$1.50.

Manufacturing Druggists' Rubber Goods, Surgical Rubber Goods:—Office, \$.15; other employees, \$.50.

Manufacturers of Gas and Electricity:—Gas, \$1.68; electricity, \$4.50.

Manufacturers, Horse Boots, Pads, etc.:—Office, \$.15; leather department, \$.93; hardware, \$.67.

Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists:—Office, \$.20; other employees, \$.75.

Mattress Manufacturing:—General, \$1.20.

Moving Pictures:—Ushers, etc., \$.38–\$.50; stage employees, \$.94–\$1.25; general, \$1.31.

Operating Sewing Machines:—General, \$.45.

Optical Goods:—Office, \$.15; factory, \$.37½; general, \$.37½–\$.40.

Paint and Varnish Manufacturing and Sales:—Office, \$.15; manufacturing and selling, \$.50; elevator tender, \$1.25; general, \$.75.

Paint Manufacturing:—Office, \$.15; paint factory, \$.65; varnish factory, \$2.00.

Paper Boxes:—Office, \$.15; other employees, \$1.30–\$1.43; general, \$1.42½–\$1.43–\$2.25.

Paper Coating:—Office, \$.15; salesmen, \$.15; paper glazing, \$.75; drivers, \$1.50; chauffeurs, \$2.00; machinery installation, \$2.50; addition to plant, \$4.25; general, \$.75.

Paper Manufacturing, Glazed and Surface Coated:—General, \$.90.

Paper Makers:—General, \$1.50.

Paper Tube Manufacturing:—General, \$.40–\$.84.

Paving:—General, \$2.00.

Photograph Engraving:—Office, \$.20; shop, \$.65;

Rubber Foot Wear, Insulated Wires and Auto Tires:—General, \$.70.

Sea Shore Amusements:—General, \$4.88.

Shoe Polishes, Ink, Etc.:—Clerks, \$.20; other employees, \$.70.

Sign Work, Enameling and Spring Making:—Spring making, \$.60; enameling, \$.90; sign work, \$1.00.

Soap and Jobbers of Oil:—General, \$1.00.

Soap Sizing, Etc. Manufacturing:—General, \$1.12½.

Soap and Soap Powder Manufacturing:—General, \$1.00.

Sporting Goods, Stationery, Etc.:—General, \$.50.

Starch, Dextrines and Gums:—General, \$3.00.

Storing and Shipping Heavy Chemicals:—General, \$1.63.

Stone, Crushed:—Teaming and quarrying, \$1.50; for road building, \$1.87; bridge building, \$3.00.

Tackle Blocks and Marine Supplies:—Office, \$.11¼; salesmen and collectors, \$.15; manufacturers and dealers in marine hardware, \$1.25.

Theatres:—Stock company employees, \$.37–\$.37½; ushers, \$.38; stage employees, \$.93–\$.94.

Tire Rebuilding:—General, \$1.25.

Toilet Preparations:—General, \$.75.

Top Roll Covering:—Shop employees, \$.50; drivers, \$1.12½; general, \$.75.

Warehouse:—General, \$1.50.

Water Works:—Office, \$.12½–\$.15; draughtsmen, \$.15; drivers and helpers, \$1.25; chauffeurs, \$1.50; operation of water works plant, excluding maintenance and extension of lines and all construction work, \$1.50; laying of mains and connections, addition to alterations and repairs of existing buildings and plants, \$3.00; blasting (if separately rated), \$25.00.

TABLE I.—RHODE ISLAND ESTABLISHMENTS ACCEPTING THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

INDUSTRY.	Number of R. I. Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.		Wages for Year.
TOTAL.....	1,828	155,795	(43)	11,953	\$83,923,446
Basal metal workers.....	147	19,356	(3)	3,509	11,652,312
Building trades.....	262	7,864	(5)	1,309	5,583,440
Food products.....	63	1,988	(1)	57	1,242,500
Hotels and restaurants.....	45	2,033	(1)	53	975,840
Jewelry, including kindred in- dustries.....	256	14,054	(1)	830	7,546,998
Laundries.....	21	969		29	470,934
Leather goods.....	16	292	(1)	14	162,060
Lumber and its remanufacture..	40	1,305	(1)	146	762,120
Malt liquors and beverages....	36	844		132	719,932
Merchants and dealers.....	320	11,837	(1)	722	6,036,870
Offices and agencies.....	36	808		8	412,080
Printing and publishing.....	43	1,911		82	1,255,527
Textiles, including finishing....	240	67,281	(3)	2,839	32,496,723
Transportation.....	78	8,863	(17)	1,165	6,558,620
Miscellaneous.....	225	16,390	(9)	1,058	8,047,490

Figures in brackets indicate deaths included in number of accidents.

TABLE II.—RHODE ISLAND ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING COMPENSATION INSURANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
TOTAL.....	1,606	119,578	(23) 8,142
Base metal workers.....	125	13,017	(3) 2,090
Building trades.....	220	6,226	(5) 793
Food products.....	55	1,668	(1) 57
Hotels and restaurants.....	43	1,949	(1) 51
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	227	13,215	(1) 806
Laundries.....	15	864	28
Leather goods.....	16	292	(1) 14
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	38	1,264	(1) 146
Malt liquors and beverages.....	34	814	131
Merchants and dealers.....	297	11,309	(1) 708
Offices and agencies.....	27	688	8
Printing and publishing.....	38	1,414	73
Textiles, including finishing.....	219	56,800	(1) 2,510
Transportation.....	68	1,369	(2) 264
Miscellaneous.....	184	8,689	(6) 463

TABLE III.—RHODE ISLAND ESTABLISHMENTS CARRYING NO COMPENSATION INSURANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.	
TOTAL.....	222	36,217	(20)	3,811
Baser metal workers.....	22	6,339		1,419
Building trades.....	42	1,638		516
Food products.....	8	320		
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	84		2
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	29	839		24
Laundries.....	6	105		1
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	2	41		
Malt liquors and beverages.....	2	30		1
Merchants and dealers.....	23	528		14
Offices and agencies.....	9	120		
Printing and publishing.....	5	497		9
Textiles, including finishing.....	21	10,481	(2)	329
Transportation.....	10	7,494	(15)	901
Miscellaneous.....	41	7,701	(3)	595

TABLE IV.—CENTRAL FALLS ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	30	3,020	71
Base metal workers.....	4	281	3
Building trades.....	2	120	3
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	1	12	7
Leather goods.....	2	22	.....
Malt liquors and beverages.....	2	24	1
Merchants and dealers.....	1	8	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1	52	.....
Textiles, including finishing.....	12	1,745	50
Transportation.....	1	7	3
Miscellaneous.....	4	749	4
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	7	638 (1)	20
Base metal workers.....	3	68	5
Building trades.....	1	30	.....
Textiles, including finishing.....	2	515 (1)	15
Miscellaneous.....	1	25	.....

TABLE V.—CRANSTON ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL	15	1,610	253
Base metal workers	1	665	174
Lumber and its remanufacture	2	55	3
Malt liquors and beverages	2	243	37
Textiles, including finishings	7	595	39
Miscellaneous	3	52	
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL	3	31	2
Merchants and dealers	2	30	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	

TABLE VI.—NEWPORT ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	62	1,221	37
Base metal workers.....	2	19	1
Building trades.....	14	170	6
Food products.....	6	55	3
Hotels and restaurants.....	1	40	.....
Laundries.....	1	10	.....
Malt liquors and beverages.....	1	6	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	24	414	7
Offices and agencies.....	1	12	.....
Printing and publishing.....	2	40	3
Transportation.....	3	30	2
Miscellaneous.....	7	425	15
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	10	228	6
Building trades.....	5	179	6
Offices and agencies.....	1	5	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1	8	.....
Transportation.....	1	35	.....
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	.....

TABLE VII.—PAWTUCKET ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	163	16,109	(2) 747
Base metal workers.....	18	1,826	(1) 134
Building trades.....	22	954	109
Food products.....	2	84	.....
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	3	193	6
Laundries.....	2	105	.....
Leather goods.....	1	20	.....
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	6	356	26
Malt liquors and beverages.....	4	101	1
Merchants and dealers.....	25	935	61
Offices and agencies.....	3	35	.....
Printing and publishing.....	4	147	32
Textiles, including finishing.....	42	10,830	(1) 354
Transportation.....	9	131	9
Miscellaneous.....	22	392	15
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	13	2,481	304
Building trades.....	2	33	.....
Malt liquors and beverages.....	1	16	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	1	9	.....
Printing and publishing.....	1	67	.....
Textiles, including finishing.....	3	1,131	196
Base metal workers.....	4	1,140	97
Miscellaneous.....	1	85	11

TABLE VIII.—PROVIDENCE ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	1,006	59,765	(13) 4,392
Base metal workers.....	80	7,311	1,047
Building trades.....	145	4,177	(4) 559
Food products.....	33	1,160	(1) 51
Hotels and restaurants.....	29	1,011	(1) 47
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	221	12,998	(1) 793
Laundries.....	11	738	28
Leather goods.....	11	227	(1) 13
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	23	714	(1) 87
Malt liquors and beverages.....	21	407	92
Merchants and dealers.....	199	9,274	(1) 614
Offices and agencies.....	23	641	8
Printing and publishing.....	26	1,027	35
Textiles, including finishing.....	41	14,555	567
Transportation.....	44	892	(2) 210
Miscellaneous.....	99	4,633	(1) 241
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	146	21,723	(16) 3,290
Base metal workers.....	14	5,096	1,317
Building trades.....	25	1,144	505
Food products.....	4	222	.....
Hotels and restaurants.....	2	84	2
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	29	839	24
Laundries.....	5	90	1
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	1	30	.....
Malt liquors and beverages.....	1	14	1
Merchants and dealers.....	14	274	8
Offices and agencies.....	8	115	.....
Printing and publishing.....	3	422	9
Textiles, including finishing.....	6	1,855	44
Transportation.....	9	7,459	(15) 901
Miscellaneous.....	25	4,079	(1) 478

TABLE IX.—WOONSOCKET ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establishments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	121	9,522	(4) 806
Base metal workers.....	9	1,075	(1) 287
Building trades.....	13	310	(1) 81
Food products.....	3	29	.....
Hotels and restaurants.....	1	12	.....
Jewelry, including kindred industries.....	2	12	.....
Laundries.....	1	11	.....
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	2	65	20
Malt liquors and beverages.....	1	22	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	26	433	11
Printing and publishing.....	3	110	1
Textiles, including finishing.....	39	6,388	321
Transportation.....	3	83	19
Miscellaneous.....	18	972	(2) 66
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>			
TOTAL.....	14	1,968	(1) 34
Building trades.....	4	32	2
Food products.....	2	68	.....
Lumber and its remanufacture.....	1	11	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	3	112	4
Textiles, including finishing.....	2	330	2
Miscellaneous.....	2	1,415	(1) 26

TABLE X.—THIRTY-THREE TOWNS; RHODE ISLAND ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Establish- ments.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Number of Accidents.	
<i>Carrying Compensation Insurance.</i>				
TOTAL	209	28,331	(1)	1,836
Base metal workers	11	1,840	(1)	444
Building trades	23	491		35
Food products	11	340		3
Hotels and restaurants	12	886		4
Leather goods	2	23		1
Lumber and its remanufacture	5	74		10
Malt liquors and beverages	3	11		
Merchants and dealers	22	245		15
Printing and publishing	2	38		2
Textiles, including finishing	78	22,687		1,179
Transportation	8	226		21
Miscellaneous	32	1,470		122
<i>Carrying No Compensation Insurance.</i>				
TOTAL	29	9,148	(2)	155
Base metal workers	1	35		
Building trades	5	220		3
Food products	1	30		
Laundries	1	15		
Merchants and dealers	3	103		
Textiles, including finishing	8	6,650	(1)	72
Miscellaneous	10	2,095	(1)	80

RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN RHODE ISLAND
IN 1913

AND REPORT OF
THE RHODE ISLAND STATE FREE
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

1913.

PART 2 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1914.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN RHODE ISLAND, 1913.

Comparing the year 1913 with 1912 as to Rhode Island's industrial development, is by no means productive of conclusions which might warrant gloomy forebodings for 1914.

The average yearly increase in wages and value of products is slightly below the average for the three preceding years. But taken as a whole, the figures presented for 1913 are far from discouraging, even though they reflect a period of change in business conditions productive of temporary curtailment, and a sort of carefulness in expansion not at all discreditable while the country as a whole is experimenting with new laws, new relationships and new methods of trade and manufacture.

Based upon reports from establishments employing more than 98% of the 123,258 wage earners in the 2,152 factories of the State, the value of the manufactured products of Rhode Island in 1913 amounted to \$327,284,744, an increase of nearly 15% during the past four years, and of 2.3% in 1913 over 1912.

Selecting 10 of the principal classes of manufacture and comparing 1913 with 1912, it is found that the value of food products increased 7.4% to \$4,763,605; jewelry, gold and silversmithing, including refining, 3.7% to \$36,795,033; liquor and beverages, 4.2% to \$4,117,382; cotton goods and cotton smallwares, .3% to \$63,896,988; hosiery and knit goods, 4.2% to \$4,407,002; silk goods, 15.6% to \$7,518,466; machinery, tools and other products of baser metals, 1.4% to \$36,969,168, and miscellaneous products, 2.6% to \$78,616,708. The value of woolen and worsted goods decreased .7% to \$87,282,280, and lumber and its remanufacture, .1% to \$1,945,213.

WAGES.

The 123,258 wage earners in Rhode Island mills earned \$67,750,672 in 1913, an increase of 9.3% in food product establishments; 4.6% in jewelry, gold and silversmithing; 11.7% in malt liquors and other beverages; .4% in cotton goods and cotton smallwares; 5.2% in hosiery and knit goods; 19.5% in silk and silk goods; 1.4% in machinery, tools and baser metals; 3.2% in miscellaneous products, and a decrease of .7% in woolen and worsted goods, and 1% in lumber and its remanufacture.

The increase in wages noted in the various manufacturing establishments in the State is due more to steady employment than to any material increase in rates. The records of the State Free Employment Office which show a 10% increase in demand for labor in 1913 over 1912 simply reflect the accuracy of the statistics presented for material if not remarkable business prosperity for the greater part of 1913.

It is true that November and December showed a marked decrease in the labor market, and a decided falling off in production, but such temporary depression is not necessarily indicative of business conditions for the ensuing twelve months.

Rhode Island manufacturers will equip their workshops and factories to fit changed conditions, and the oft boasted of "diversity and excellence of Rhode Island made goods" will enable the wage earners of the community to look with hopeful eyes upon the results of the coming year.

In a material way the year 1913 brought to Rhode Island much which should enhance its prosperity in 1914.

A new State dock has been completed and one or more foreign steamship lines have been assured which should materially assist in the development of our trade and commerce.

New warehouses have been erected and negotiations are under way which will eventually assure a steamship service from the great northwest and western coast of America, to the port of Providence

via the Panama Canal. The establishment of such a line means the making of Rhode Island's principal city a center for distribution of not only the finest lumber in the world, but of various other products of the Pacific Coast.

The probable readjustment of our transportation facilities with its accompanying influence for material development of business, and a closer relationship between capital and labor brought about by what is commonly termed the best Workmen's Compensation Act in force in any of the 22 States which have similar laws upon their statutes, are by no means unworthy of notice.

RHODE ISLAND STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

The Rhode Island State Free Employment Office filled 2,386 applications for positions during the year ending October 31, 1913. This is an increase of 299 over the previous year, and the largest in the history of the office, with the exception of 1909.

There were 2,039 applications for employment, and 2,187 applications for help during the year. That the agency has become recognized by many employers during the past four years is shown by a general increase in their demand for help. It is also noticeable that the number of applications for employment has decreased.

Of the applicants for employment, 1,273 were from males, and 1,766 from females. 1,030 males and 1,356 females obtained work through the office during the year.

Of the persons offered positions during the year, some of these persons receiving more than one position during that period, 1,032 were native, and 625 foreign born. Of the foreign born, 55 were from Canada, 123 from England, 251 from Ireland, 25 from Nova Scotia, 3 were from Scotland, 23 from Italy and 21 from Sweden, and the same number from Germany. Twenty other countries are represented in the list of foreign born, ranging from 1 in Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Egypt and South America, to 10 from Greece and Russia.

There were 146 from 14 to 18 years of age; 534 from 19 to 25; 579 from 26 to 39; 375 from 40 to 59, and 23 were 60 years of age, or over.

Of those offered positions, 1,017 were single, 435 were married, 2,050 widowed; while 630 were living at home, and 1,027 were classified as boarders.

Of the 3,039 applicants for the entire year of whom 318 had people dependent upon them for a livelihood, the month of May shows the greatest number, namely, 332; while the month of December, 1912, shows but 193.

During the past four years there has been a gradual increase in the demand on the part of employers for the use of the office in filling positions for employment, the number increasing from 1,844 in 1910 to 2,187 in 1913.

While the applicants for employment have diminished from 3,627 to 3,039 this diminution is partially accounted for by the fact that since 1910 the office has refused to enumerate as applicants for help those who would not give their names and addresses for registration.

Considering the occupations of the wage earners who have been employed, of the males 160 are classified under agricultural pursuits; 308 under domestic and personal service; 203 were laborers; 78 were engaged in transportation, while the others were classified under various heads.

Of the females, the great majority were given positions under domestic and personal service.

Of the 3,039 applicants for employment, 100 are classified as skilled laborers, 2,907 as unskilled, and 32 were boys and girls.

During the five years that the office has been in existence the applications for employment have numbered 19,936. Applications for help, 10,187, and positions filled, 10,963. Of the applications for employment during that period, 9,372 were male, and 10,564 were female. Of the positions filled, 5,312 were males, and 5,651 were females.

The entire appropriation from the State for the use of this office during the five years amounts to \$25,000, showing that the average cost to the State for the positions filled amounts to \$2.27. The average cost per position filled in 1913 was \$1.67.

The office today is accomplishing the purpose for which it was inaugurated on a basis of sixty cents per position cheaper than the average cost for the entire period of its existence. It has been instrumental in greatly reducing the padrone system in many lines of work and has caused to be shut up several employment agencies where one or more week's wages have been collected from wage earners seeking employment in addition to the regular fee for registration.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF WORK OF R. I. STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
1909-1913.

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Applications for employment.....	5,630	3,627	4,101	3,539	3,039
Applications for help.....	2,556	1,844	1,722	1,878	2,187
Positions filled.....	2,410	2,152	1,928	2,087	2,386
Applications for employment (male).....	3,754	1,821	1,251	1,273	1,273
Applications for employment (female).....	1,876	1,806	2,850	2,266	1,766
Positions filled (male).....	1,155	1,153	933	1,041	1,030
Positions filled (female).....	1,255	999	995	1,046	1,356

TABLE II.—PERSONS OFFERED POSITIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31,
1913.

RELIGION.	Total.	NATIVE BORN.		Total.	FOREIGN BORN.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Roman Catholics.....	554	313	241	430	150	280
Protestants.....	471	295	176	192	115	77
Jews.....	7	6	1	3	3	.....
Total.....	1,032	614	418	625	268	357

TABLE III.—PERSONS OFFERED POSITIONS BY AGE PERIODS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1913.

Ages.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	At home.	Board.
AGGREGATE	1,657	1,017	435	205	630	1,027
From 14 to 18	146	145	1	.....	104	42
From 19 to 25	534	436	94	4	213	321
From 26 to 39	579	316	190	73	189	390
From 40 to 59	375	110	147	118	118	257
From 60 and over	23	10	3	10	6	17
MALES	882	662	204	16	354	528
From 14 to 18	96	96	.....	.....	78	18
From 19 to 25	338	310	28	.....	155	183
From 26 to 39	301	202	88	11	80	221
From 40 to 59	139	47	87	5	40	99
From 60 and over	8	7	1	.....	1	7
FEMALES, TOTAL	775	355	231	189	276	499
From 14 to 18	50	49	1	.....	26	24
From 19 to 25	196	126	66	4	58	138
From 26 to 39	278	114	102	62	109	169
From 40 to 59	236	63	60	113	78	158
From 60 and over	15	3	2	10	5	10

TABLE IV.—LABOR DEMAND FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1913.

MONTHS.	EMPLOYERS' APPLICATIONS.			PERSONS WANTED.			REGISTRATIONS.			POSITIONS FILLED.			Average number of positions filled each day.	Number of working days.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		
1912.														
November.....	163	65	98	170	72	98	81	44	37	170	72	98	7.0	24
December.....	145	42	103	150	45	105	68	23	45	150	45	105	6.0	25
1913.														
January.....	171	42	129	191	60	131	77	44	33	191	60	131	7.3	26
February.....	157	58	99	165	66	99	74	37	37	165	66	99	7.2	23
March.....	184	73	111	197	82	115	103	50	53	197	82	115	7.6	26
April.....	235	108	127	265	138	127	156	106	50	265	138	127	10.2	26
May.....	211	97	114	246	122	124	146	89	57	246	122	124	9.8	25
June.....	230	101	129	249	119	130	138	88	50	249	119	130	10.0	25
July.....	180	87	93	201	101	100	115	65	50	201	101	100	7.7	26
August.....	163	54	109	174	64	110	89	45	44	174	64	110	6.7	26
September.....	184	71	113	198	82	116	101	54	47	198	82	116	8.3	24
October.....	164	69	95	180	79	101	93	58	35	180	79	101	6.9	26
Total.....	2,187	867	1,320	2,386	1,030	1,356	1,241	703	538	2,386	1,030	1,356	7.9	302

TABLE V.—LABOR SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1913.

MONTHS.	APPLICANTS.			WITH DEPENDENTS.			WITHOUT DEPENDENTS.			DEPENDENTS.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1912.												
November.....	206	82	124	18	13	5	188	69	119	34	27	7
December.....	193	53	140	20	15	5	173	38	135	46	41	5
1913.												
January.....	216	68	148	14	11	3	202	57	145	28	24	4
February.....	222	94	128	30	26	4	192	68	124	57	49	8
March.....	240	94	146	25	21	4	215	73	142	46	42	4
April.....	324	183	141	36	32	4	288	151	137	75	69	6
May.....	332	144	188	35	26	9	297	118	179	79	63	16
June.....	298	141	157	43	38	5	255	103	152	105	96	9
July.....	258	119	139	36	26	10	222	93	129	69	50	19
August.....	251	92	159	22	5	17	229	87	142	66	13	53
September.....	263	105	158	10	5	5	253	100	153	23	11	12
October.....	236	98	138	29	21	8	207	77	130	66	53	13
Total.....	3,039	1,273	1,766	318	239	79	2,721	1,034	1,687	694	538	156

RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

UNION WAGE EARNERS

IN

RHODE ISLAND

AND

DIRECTORY OF TRADE UNIONS

1913

PART 3 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.

1914

UNION WAGE EARNERS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The 155 labor unions in Rhode Island, with a membership of 18,279 in 1912, increased in 1913 to 161 unions, with 21,325 members.

This increase was largely due to the formation of the Amalgamated Association of Electric & Street Railway Men, Division No. 618, with an enrollment of 2,389.

There are approximately 180,000 male wage earners in Rhode Island in diversified trades and industries, and of this number 12 per cent. are affiliated with labor unions.

The largest union in the state from point of membership is the so-called Street Car Men's Union, which represents 10 per cent. of all the unions in Rhode Island.

The history of the formation of this union as a matter of record is as follows:

For several weeks to March 30, 1913, efforts had been made by some of the employees of the Rhode Island Street Railway Company to form a local union of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees.

The management of the company had previously objected to the use of the company's car barns for such purposes, and had shown that the movement was objectionable. On the 20th, notices signed by the vice president and general manager of the company were posted in the fifteen car barns, warning the men that the formation of a union would result in a termination of the Mutual Aid Association, towards the support of which the company had contributed approximately a quarter of a million dollars during the past eleven years, under the agreement that its members would not join any union while in the employ of the

company. Subsequently, over one hundred of the employees held a secret meeting to further the union movement. The manager of the company received a statement from the sixty car men belonging to the Riverside division, expressing their satisfaction with existing conditions, and their opposition to the movement for the formation of a union.

March 22d, a statement signed by the temporary president, and temporary secretary of the newly formed Providence division of the Amalgamated Association, announced that more than half of the employees of the company had joined the union; that the members were free to join the union, and that they would not lose their standing in the Mutual Aid Association thereby.

March 24th, about fifteen men who had been active in trying to form a union were laid off by the manager of the company, on the ground that they had neglected their work and had violated their agreement with the company by joining a union during their connection with the company. They were summoned to appear before the general manager in the afternoon. The men involved were from the North Main, Pawtucket, Olneyville and Elmwood car barns. The management announced that voluntary statements objecting to the union movement had been received from more than 700 employees from all the sections.

March 25th, the general organizer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, who had been active in furthering the formation of a local union, issued a statement declaring that a vice-president of the New Haven road, with an office at Hartford, had entire charge of that road's trolley interests, and that he had given the officers of the Amalgamated Association to understand that there would be no interference with their efforts to form a union.

The general manager of the company gave out the information that 1,008 of the 1,250 employees of ten barns had communicated with the company to voice their objection to the Union movement. The vice-president announced that the company would not oppose the

formation of a union, but if one was organized the company would withdraw its support from the Mutual Aid Association. He also confirmed the general manager's statement about receiving voluntary notices from a large majority of the employees in opposition to the union movement.

March 27th, the general manager explained that the company had hitherto paid more than one-half of the Mutual Aid Association's funds, and that it certainly would not contribute to the sick and pension fund for the benefit of men who violated their agreement with the company by joining a union. The company issued another notice to be posted in the car barn, thanking the 1,072 out of a possible 1,318 for their loyalty to the company and for their honesty in refraining from violating their written agreement when taken into its employment.

March 29th, the general manager of the company again issued a notice to the men warning them to stay away from a meeting to be held in Fay's Hall that day in furtherance of the union movement, stating that their presence there, even as spectators, would be an encouragement to the union movement; that if men violated their agreement with the company, they would be dropped from the Mutual Aid rolls.

The meeting in Fay's Hall was held at 1 P. M. It had been called by the leaders in the union movement, who had secured the presence of the general organizer, 60 of the Boston Elevated Railway employees and several other Boston union officials.

On April 1st, the company posted a statement in its car barns to the effect that discrimination against employees refusing to join the union would not be tolerated. Two meetings were held by the men the night previous, one before and the other after midnight.

April 4th, the management of the company met officers and committees from Providence Division 618 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to consider a flat demand that all Amalgamated men who

had been discharged for their activities in forming the union be reinstated in their old positions with pay for the time of lay-off.

The manager agreed to give them an answer the next day. The men reported that 1,100 men attended the meeting the night before, and that three-fourths of the car men had joined the union.

April 5th, the manager agreed to take back all of the men suspended for union activities and neglect of work, except two men who were out on leave of absence and two whose names had been eliminated from the list, but after an interview with one of the men later in the day, it was agreed that he might return to work, pending an investigation of the charge that he had been abusive to inspectors and other employees of the company, who had shown no sympathy with the union movement. The manager also agreed to consider the other demands and advise the committee definitely on or before Monday noon.

April 7th, the manager of the company met the employees' committee in the afternoon, and announced that the suspended men who were reinstated a few days before would be paid for their lost time, but that all members who had or who should subsequently join the union would no longer receive the support of the company in the Mutual Aid Association. He issued a statement to the same effect and stated that the concessions were made by the company in consideration of an agreement by the officers of the union and by the committee that no members of the union would be permitted to attempt to persuade other employees to join the organization.

During the balance of the year there were a number of conferences between the officials of the union and officers of the Rhode Island Company which culminated in a number of agreements between both parties concerned regarding rates of wages, hours of labor and preferences in the selection of cars.

DIRECTORY OF TRADE UNIONS.

STATE BODIES.

Rhode Island Council of Carpenters,
Secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main St., Pawtucket.
Rhode Island Federation of Labor,
Secretary, Timothy Buckley, 98 Weybosset St., Providence.

CENTRAL BODIES.

Newport.—Central Labor Union,
Secretary, A. E. Luther, Box 232, Newport.
Pawtucket.—Building Trades Council,
Secretary, Edmund C. Kagan, Cottrell Block.
Pawtucket.—Central Trades and Labor Union,
Secretary, Howard Barber, 194 Fountain St., Providence.
Providence.—Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.,
Secretary, James O'Neil, 230 Westminster St.
Providence.—Central Federated Union,
Secretary, Christopher M. Dunn, 19 Grove St.
Providence.—Metal Trades Council,
Secretary, T. F. Buckley, 98 Weybosset St.
Westerly.—Central Labor Union,
Secretary, George T. Lord, 99 West Broad St.
Woonsocket.—Central Labor Union,
Secretary, William L. Gaham, 121 Willow St.

LOCAL UNIONS.

ARCTIC.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 741; Members, 45.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1831; Members, 142,
Secretary, Joseph Malonson, Arctic.
Meets First and Third Wednesday, St. John's Hall, Arctic.

AUBURN.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 902; Members, 32,
Secretary, George B. Dame, 357 Pine St., Providence,
Meets First and Third Thursday, Vasa Music Hall.

BRADFORD.

Folders' Union, No. 858; Members, 60,
Secretary, Fred Smith, 44 Bowling Lane.

BRISTOL.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 717; Members, 52,
Secretary, Warren Balser,
Meets Wednesday, corner Wood and Congregational Sts.

CENTRAL FALLS.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1125; Members, 291,
Secretary, Wilfred Trahan, 14 Fletcher St.,
Meets Fridays.

Weavers' Union; Members, 89,
Secretary, Joseph Rapala, 9 South St.,
Meets Second Tuesday, Dexter St.

CENTREVILLE.

Mule Spinners' Union, No. 611; Members, 234,
Secretary, Lewis Darling, Arctic,
Meets First and Third Monday, Centreville.
Woolen Weavers; Members, 79,
Secretary, Joseph E. Tatro, Box 367, Arctic,
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Labor Temple.

COVENTRY.

Paving Cutters' Union, No. 42; Members, 51,
Secretary, Joseph Slingsby, Coventry,
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Centreville.

EAST GREENWICH.

Folders' Protective Association, No. 465; Members, 60,
Secretary, William Mansfield, Riverpoint,
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, Guild Hall.

APPONAUG.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1497; Members, 59,
 Secretary, Walter R. Colberg, Box 65, Apponaug,
 Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday.

EAST PROVIDENCE.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1839; Members, 69,
 Secretary, Charles Brown,
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, K. of P. Hall.

GREYSTONE.

Weavers' No. 838; Members, 476,
 Secretary, J. Allen, Box 205.

LONSDALE.

Spinners' Union; Members, 268,
 Secretary, James Singleton, 600 Broad St.,
 Meets Wednesday, Forester's Hall.
 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1621; Members, 52,
 Secretary, Jesse Smith, 427 Front St.,
 Meets Second and Fourth Friday, Forester's Hall.

MANVILLE.

Warp Twisters, No. 878,
 Secretary, Henry R. Tomlinson, Box 394.

NATICK.

Weavers, No. 840; Members, 78.
 Secretary, Henry Dino, Box 105, Apponaug.

NEWPORT.

Bartenders' Union, No. 421; Members, 126,
 Secretary, P. J. Sullivan, 23 Cannon St.,
 Meets First Sunday, 175 Thames St.
 Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 2; Members, 110,
 Secretary, John F. Casey, Box 90,
 Meets Tuesdays, 250 Thames St.

- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 534; Members, 85,
 Secretary, George A. Spooner, 18 White St.,
 Meets Mondays, 176 Thames St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, No. 86; Members, 52,
 Secretary, C. E. Cook, 59 Bridge St.
- Building Laborers; Members, 84,
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, 275 Thames St.
- Horseshoers, No. 159; Members, 26,
 Secretary, W. J. Payton, 34 Deblois St.,
 Meets First and Third Wednesday, 18 Market St.
- International Association of Machinists, No. 119; Members, 119,
 Secretary, John F. Dennehy, Caswell Ave.,
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, 167 Thames St.
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 119; Members, 68,
 Secretary, Harry Harvey, 13 Maitland Court,
 Meets First and Third Thursday, 331 Thames St.
- Typographical Union, No. 295; Members, 8,
 Secretary, Louis A. Gladding, 17½ Channing St.,
 Meets Second Wednesday, 331 Thames St.
- United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 202; Members 46,
 Secretary, Edward C. Keating, P. O. Box 94,
 Meets First and Third Wednesday, Gas Building
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 176; Members, 179,
 Secretary, D. W. Maher, 676 Thames St.,
 Meets Mondays, Farewell St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1245; Members, 104,
 Secretary, H. E. Nason, 20 Brook Ave.,
 Meets Thursdays, Farewell St.

NIANTIC.

- Quarry Workers' Union; Members, 192,
 Secretary, John Burdick, Niantic,
 Meets Third Thursday, Bank Building.

PASCOAG.

- Bartenders' Union No. 520; Members, 12,
 Secretary, John Turley, Griffith's Hotel.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1857; Members, 50,
 Secretary, George A. Joslin, Box 53,
 Meets Second Saturday, Hibernian Hall.

PAWTUCKET.

Amalgamated Lace Operators, No. 6; Members, 76,
 Secretary, William Tyler, 17 Dudley St.,
 Meets Saturdays, Cottrell Block.

Bartenders' Union, No. 193; Members, 116,
 Secretary, Milton E. Cook, 118 Magill St.,
 Meets First and Third Sunday, 43 East Ave.

Bleachers and Dyers, No. 792; Members, 110,
 Secretary, W. L. Stewart, 234 East St.

Bolt and Nut Workers, No. 254; Members, 48,
 Meets Second Monday, Cottrell Block.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 3; Members, 140,
 Secretary, Frank Goodrean, 111 Knowles St.,
 Meets Mondays, Cottrell Block.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 15; Members, 150,
 Secretary, Samuel Parfitt, 455 Lonsdale Ave.,
 Meets Thursdays, Cottrell Block.

Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, No. 86; Members, 69,
 Secretary, J. W. Donohue, 96 Linwood Ave.

Carders' Union, No. 608;
 Secretary, Charles Hague, 21 Bleacher St.

Cigar Makers' International Union, No. 94; Members, 50,
 Secretary, A. E. Hohler, 128 Glenwood Ave.,
 Meets Second Friday, 21 North Main St.

Folders Union, Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley, No. 503; Members, 74,
 Secretary, Thomas Owens, 98 Bagley St., Central Falls,
 Meets Tuesdays, Forester's Hall, Lonsdale.

International Association of Machinists, No. 692; Members, 47,
 Secretary, James Turner, 64 Appleton Ave.,
 Meets First and Third Wednesday, 355 Main St.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Members, 38,
 Meets First and Third Tuesday, 21 North Main St.

- International Horseshoe Nail Makers, No. 8653; Members, 70,
Secretary, George Lamone, 288 Pawtucket Ave.,
Meets Second Friday, Cottrell Block.
- Journeyman Barbers' International Union, No. 361; Members, 109,
Secretary, C. J. McCormack, 73 East Ave.,
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Cottrell Block.
- Long Chain Beamers, No. 604; Members, 58,
Secretary, Gustav Trimbach, 214 Brewster St.,
Meets First Tuesday, Cottrell Block.
- Loomfixers' Union; Members, 478,
Secretary, John H. Powers, 12 John St., Valley Falls,
Meets First and Third Friday, Cottrell Block.
- Plumbers' Apprentices; Members, 18,
Meets Fourth Friday, 21 North Main St.
- Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 142; Members, 42,
Secretary, William E. Lyon, 124 Emory St., Attleboro, Mass.
Meets Second Wednesday, Cottrell Block.
- Spinners' Union; Members, 546,
Secretary, George Thornton, 667 Lonsdale Ave., Central Falls,
Meets First Thursday and Third Friday, Cottrell Block.
- Typographical Union, No. 212; Members, 51,
Secretary, Lawrence Anderson, 265 Martin St., East Providence,
Meets Third Wednesday, Carpenter's Hall, North Main St.
- United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, No. 29; Members, 69,
Secretary, Loius F. McGowan, 429 West Ave.,
Meets First and Third Wednesday, 21 North Main St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 342; Members, 254,
Secretary, Charles Clarkson, 1022 Main St.,
Meets Thursday, 21 North Main St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1877, Members; 93,
Secretary, George W. Cornell, 154 Summit St.,
Meets First and Third Tuesday, 21 North Main St.
- Weavers' Union, No. 799; Members, 98,
Secretary, James Baldwin, 78 Baldwin St.

PAWTUCKET VALLEY.

- Musicians' Protective Union, No. 515; Members, 74,
Secretary, James Lamb, Riverpoint.

PEACEDALE.

Textile Workers, No. 516; Members, 116,
Secretary, Jerome Monahan, Peacedale.

PORTSMOUTH.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1930; Members, 48,
Secretary, John Sherman, Portsmouth.

PROVIDENCE.

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees, No. 618,
Members, 2,389,

Secretary, Chris Daniels, 126 Bridgham St.,
Meets First and Third Thursday, 152 Weybosset St.

Amalgamated Lace Operatives; Members, 68,
Meets First Saturday, 98 Weybosset St.

Amalgamated Society of Engineers, No. 547; Members, 42,
Secretary, Charles Walworth, Hanley Building,
Meets Second and Fourth Saturday, Hanley Building.

Amalgamated Teamsters and Chauffeurs, No. 189; Members, 243,
Secretary, John J. Curran, 45 Elm St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Sunday, 152 Weybosset St.

Asbestos Workers; Members, 52,
Secretary, John Olsen, 193 Westminster St.,
Meets Saturday, 230 Westminster St.

Barbers' Union, No. 224; Members, 300,
Secretary, L. F. Hersey, 268 Weybosset St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, 152 Weybosset St.

Bartenders' Union, No. 285; Members, 400,
Secretary, James McGovern, 185 Messer St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Sunday, 152 Weybosset St.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, No. 172; Members, 16,
Secretary, James N. Crook, 3 Warren St., West Arlington,
Meets First and Third Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.

Brewery Workmen, No. 114; Members, 142,
Secretary, A. J. Schultheiss, 16 Tuxedo Ave.,
Meets First and Third Sunday, 98 Weybosset St.

- Brewery Workmen, No. 166; Members, 238,
Secretary, W. H. Lovett, 25 Home Ave.,
Meets First and Third Sunday, 152 Weybosset St.
- Brewery Workmen, No. 245 (Bottlers); Members, 260,
Secretary, Albert DeKost, 158 Franklin Ave., Arlington,
Meets Second and Fourth Sunday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1; Members, 260,
Secretary, Patrick A. Preston, 122 Burnside St.,
Meets Wednesdays, 27 North Main St.
- Bridge and Struactional Iron Workers, No. 87; Members, 60,
Secretary, F. N. Bluett, Box 120,
Meets First and Third Monday, 72 Weybosset St.
- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 57; Members, 76,
Secretary, George E. Bernard, 229 Pleasant St.,
Meets First and Third Sunday, 96 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 195; Members, 500,
Secretary, Edwin Tomlinson, 58 Seaman St.,
Meets Wednesdays, 230 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 692; Members, 140,
Secretary, Dennis P. Flynn, 33 Pope St.,
Meets Mondays, 1935 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees; Members, 60,
Secretary, John McCabe, 1 Walling St.,
Meets First Wednesday, 27 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Track Foremen; Members, 42,
Secretary, F. A. Patterson, 76 Pleasant St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Sunday, 27 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 66; Members, 210,
Secretary, W. A. Clark, 1014 Park Ave., Woonsocket,
Meets Second and Fourth Sunday, 260 Westminster St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 390; Members, 202,
Secretary, F. R. Dunham, 221 Pine St.,
Meets First and Third Sunday, 152 Weybosset St.
- Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, No. 163; Members, 1,272,
Secretary, F. E. Martin, 396 Waterman St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Friday, 284 Weybosset St.

- Car Workers' Union, No. 62,
 Secretary, Edward Woodward, 21 Cherry St., Pawtucket,
 Meets Fourth Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Cigarmakers' Union, No. 10; Members, 132,
 Secretary, J. A. Allard, 1751 Westminster St.,
 Meets Fourth Thursday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Coal Teamsters, No. 180; Members, 348,
 Secretary, Lawrence A. Grace, 268 Weybosset St.,
 Meets Second Sunday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Composition Roofers, No. 42; Members 64,
 Secretary, Daniel O'Donnell, 15 Bassett St.,
 Meets First and Third Monday, 230 Westminster St.
- Coopers, No. 51 (Brewery Coopers); Members, 26,
 Secretary, John Sloan, 35 Burnside St.,
 Meets First Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Elevator Constructors, No. 39; Members, 40,
 Secretary, James A. Jones, 101 Roger Williams Ave.
- Federal Labor Union, City Laborers, No. 12760; Members, 300,
 Secretary, Luke Fauls, 123 Elm St.,
 Meets Third Thursday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Folders' Union, No. 505, of Providence; Members, 68,
 Secretary, Thomas McMahon, 1 Hale St.,
 Meets Second Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Granite Cutters' Union, No. 45; Members, 76.
 Secretary, John Carroll, 44 Noyse Ave.,
 Meets Fourth Thursday, 230 Westminster St.
- Hod Carriers and Laborers, No. 271; Members, 498,
 Secretary, Vincent DeValco, 119 Globe St.,
 Meets First and Third Wednesday, 230 Westminster St.
- Horseshoers' Union, No. 36; Members, 70,
 Secretary, W. H. Small, 812 Westminster St.,
 Meets First and Third Monday, 98 Weybosset St.
- International Association of Machinists, No. 147; Members, 460,
 Secretary, A. C. Poore, 37 Bishop St.,
 Meets Tuesdays, 98 Weybosset St.
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 99; Members, 175,
 Secretary, Robert C. Fletcher, 333 Pine St.,
 Meets Mondays, 72 Weybosset St.

- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 258; Members, 115,
Secretary, Daniel Spellman, 183 Plain St.,
Meets Wednesday, 72 Weybosset St.
- International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, No. 33; Members, 75,
Secretary, Thomas F. Smith, 9 Edwards St.,
Meets Second Wednesday and Fourth Sunday, 72 Weybosset St.
- International Union of Stationary Engineers, No. 100; Members, 72,
Secretary, James J. Carroll, 54 Hope St.,
Meets First and Third Thursday, 98 Weybosset St.
- International Union of Hoisting and Portable Engineers, No. 357; Members, 46,
Secretary, Joseph Reeves, 11 Second St., East Providence,
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, No. 114; Members, 56,
Secretary, James Sweeney, 200 Messer St.,
Meets Third Wednesday, 24 North Main St.
- Iron Moulders' Union, No. 41; Members, 260,
Secretary, William J. McSoley, 500 Prairie Ave.,
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Journeyman Stone Cutters, No. 10,
Secretary, John McCullagh, 230 Westminster St.,
Meets First and Third Friday, 230 Westminster St.
- Journeyman Tailors' Union; Members, 98,
Secretary, J. T. Fournier, 96 Westminster St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Saturday, 24 North Main St.
- Machine Textile Printers of America; Members, 15,
Secretary, George Udell, 368 Branch Ave.,
Meets Tuesdays, 72 Weybosset St.
- Moving Picture Operatives; Members, 40,
Secretary, Thomas Shannon, Montgomery Ave., Pawtucket,
Meets Second Sunday, 14 Burrill St.
- Musicians' Protective Union, No. 198; Members, 450,
Secretary, Thomas F. Gamble, Jackson Building,
Meets Second Sunday.
- Operative Plasterers, No. 40; Members, 114
Secretary, Thomas Gilmartin, 19 Huron St.,
Meets First and Third Monday, 27 North Main St.

- Order of Railroad Telegraphers, No. 40; Members, 42,
 Secretary, W. J. Smith, West Kingston, R. I.,
 Meets Third Saturday, 96 Westminster St.
- Pattern Makers' Association; Members, 164,
 Secretary, E. Russell Loxley, 98 Weybosset St.,
 Meets Fridays, 98 Weybosset St.
- Pavers and Rammers, No. 32; Members, 160,
 Secretary, P. J. McKenna, 59 Bergen St.,
 Meets First and Third Sunday, 230 Westminster St.
- Photo Engravers, No. 39; Members, 22,
 Secretary, A. L. Artesani, 167 Byfield St.,
 Meets Second Monday, 24 North Main St.
- Plumbers' Apprentices; Members, 60,
 Secretary, Robert Feeney, Chester Ave.,
 Meets First Wednesday, 230 Westminster St.
- Retail Clerks' Union, No. 495; Members, 157,
 Secretary, William S. Edwards, 48 Stewart St.,
 Meets last Wednesday, 152 Weybosset St.
- Sausage Makers, No. 151; Members, 30,
 Secretary, Anton Fredericks, 269 Lowell Ave.,
 Meets Second and Fourth Wednesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, No. 37; Members, 150,
 Secretary, P. J. McElroy, 5 Western St.,
 Meets First and Third Monday, 230 Westminster St.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 53; Members, 18,
 Secretary, William J. McDonald, 148 Grove Ave., East Providence,
 Meets Third Tuesday, 24 North Main St.
- Theatrical Stage Employees, No. 23; Members, 108,
 Secretary, W. D. Williams, Post Office Box 509,
 Meets Third Sunday, 14 Burrill St.
- Tile Layers and Helpers' Union; Members, 38,
 Meets Saturday, 72 Weybosset St.
- Typographical Union, No. 33; Members, 186,
 Secretary, Edward M. Griffiths, 11 Star St., Pawtucket,
 Meets last Sunday, 152 Weybosset St.

- United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, No. 28; Members, 234,
Secretary, Walter Keach,
Meets Fridays, 230 Westminster St.
- United Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters, No. 476; Members, 264,
Secretary, Joseph W. Brophet, 230 Westminster St.,
Meets Tuesdays, 230 Westminster St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 94; Members, 176,
Secretary, J. A. J. King, 337 Pine St.,
Meets Wednesdays, Carpenter's Hall, 123 Eddy St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 632; Members, 557,
Secretary, C. J. Mulcahy, 106 Grove St.,
Meets Mondays, Carpenter's Hall, 123 Eddy St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 726 (Railroad carpenters);
Members, 52,
Secretary, Edward A. Green, Box 363, Woonsocket,
Meets First and Third Tuesday, 123 Eddy St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 859 (French); Members, 211,
Secretary, William N. Dusualt, 189 Wood St.,
Meets Wednesdays, Stoke's Hall, Olneyville.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1277 (Floor layers);
Members, 32.
Secretary, John Lang, 720 Potter Ave.,
Meets First and Third Monday, Carpenter's Hall, 123 Eddy St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1695 (Swedish); Members, 223,
Secretary, Iver Thorsan, Conimicut, Box 158,
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, 98 Weybosset St.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1740; Members, 72,
Secretary, Ricardo Clullo, 59 Ledge St.,
Meets last Sunday, 123 Eddy St.
- United Brotherhood of Leather Workers, No. 132; Members, 24,
Secretary, John C. Scollard, 9 Church St.,
Meets First and Third Thursday, 24 North Main St.
- United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 20; Members, 30,
Secretary, J. Cohen, 23 North Davis St.,
Meets First and Third Monday, 470 North Main St.
- Webb Pressmen Union, No. 12; Members, 40,
Secretary, H. H. Hamilton, 142 Superior St.,
Meets Second Tuesday, 24 North Main St.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 100; Members, 64,
 Secretary, Charles M. Pine, 140 Parade St.,
 Meets First and Third Tuesday, 230 Westminster St.

Wool Sorters; Members, 170,
 Secretary, Arthur Ammeear, 24 DeSoto St.,
 Meets Second and Fourth Friday, Guild Hall, Olneyville.

VALLEY FALLS.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Members, 236,
 Secretary, Martin F. Gilganon, 12 Jones St.,
 Meets First and Third Friday, Red Men's Hall.

WARREN.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union; Members, 40,
 Secretary, H. B. Crowell, Barrington,
 Meets Second and Fourth Monday, Burke's Block.

Mule Spinners of Warren; Members, 84,
 Secretary, Joseph Booth, Box 346,
 Meets Last Wednesday, Dillon Building.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1269; Members, 54,
 Secretary, Edward Cloutier, Warren,
 Meets First and Third Monday, Burke's Block.

WARWICK.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 6; Members, 34,
 Secretary, Joseph Huard, Box 299, Natick,
 Meets First and Third Saturday, St. John Hall, Arctic Centre.

WESTERLY.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 7; Members, 48,
 Secretary, Jos. Dotolo, 23 Pierce St.,
 Meets First and Third Wednesday, Stone Cutters' Hall.

Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 496; Members, 49,
 Secretary, F. H. Latham, 15 Pearl St.,
 Meets First Monday, Stone Cutters' Hall.

- Granite Cutters' Union, No. 21; Members, 180,
Secretary, William Mudge, 35 Pleasant St.,
Meets First and Third Monday, Stone Cutters' Hall.
- Hod Carriers and Laborers; Members, 120,
Secretary, Vincent DePietris, 15 Dayton St.,
Meets Second Wednesday, Granite Cutters' Hall.
- Mule Spinners' Union; Members, 69,
Secretary, George T. Lord, 991 W. Broad St.,
Meets First and Third Tuesday, Stone Cutters' Hall.
- Musicians' Union; Members, 39,
Paving Cutters; Members, 81,
Secretary, John Stenhouse, 22 Newton Ave.
- Quarry Workers, No. 91; Members, 486,
Secretary, Eugene Driscoll, 23 Garden St.,
Meets Second Thursday, Stone Cutters' Hall.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 217; Members, 110,
Secretary, Pierce A. Morrison, 27 Stillman Ave.,
Meets First and Third Wednesday, A. O. H. Hall.

WEST WARWICK.

- Barbers' Union,
Secretary, Lewis G. Picard,
Meets First Monday, Clyde Square.
- Typographical Union, No. 717,
Thomas P. McEnaney, Riverpoint.

WHITE ROCK.

- Textile Workers; Members, 130,
Secretary, Bernard J. Christy, 9 York Ave., Westerly.

WOONSOCKET.

- Barbers' Union, No. 356; Members, 144,
Secretary, M. V. Case, 68 Church St.,
Meets Second and Fourth Thursday, 10 So. Main St.
- Bartenders' Union, No. 157; Members, 157,
Secretary, John Phelan, 126 Sayles St.
Meets First and Third Sunday, Bartenders' Hall.

- Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 5; Members, 78,
 Secretary, John T. Joyce, 68 West St.
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, No. 682; Members, 48,
 Secretary, Louis Chapdelaine, 616 Social St.,
 Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, Mechanics Hall.
- Cigarmakers, No. 303; Members, 26,
 Secretary, L. E. Hayes, 323 Main St.
- Hamlet Silk Workers, No. 876,
 Secretary, Clement Jodoin, 44 Bennett St.
- Iron Moulders, No. 256; Members, 96,
 Secretary, Fred Randall, Jr., R. F. D. No. 2,
 Meets Fourth Monday, Lyceum Hall, Main St.
- Musicians' Union, No. 262; Members, 76,
 Secretary, D. Douglass Stewart, 148 Main St.,
 Meets Second Sunday, Commercial Block.
- Typographical Union, No. 245; Members, 26,
 Secretary, W. L. Gahan, 121 Willow St.,
 Meets Second Monday, Sarsfield Literary Rooms.
- United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters, No. 345; Members, 75,
 Secretary, John J. Keefe, 443 Pond St.
 Meets Second and Fourth Friday, Commercial Block.
- United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 801; Members, 278,
 Secretary, Edmond Desmerais, 136 Fourth Ave.,
 Meets First and Third Friday, 26 Main St.
- Woolen Weavers, No. 560; Members, 216,
 Secretary, Mrs. J. N. Cote, 175 Earl St.,
 Meets Second Friday and Fourth Sunday, 5 South Main St

RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

IN

RHODE ISLAND

1913

PART 4 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS

1914

RHODE ISLAND STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1912-1913.

STRIKE AT JOSEPH BENN & SONS.

A strike at the alpaca and mohair works of Joseph Benn & Sons, at Greystone, North Providence, which began on November 22, 1912, lasted until December 19, 1912, when an agreement having been arrived at between the management and the strikers, the works were reopened. According to a statement made by the spokesman for the striking weavers, on the day of the walkout, the weavers were the only department in the works that has received no advance since the mill opened (eight or nine years ago). It has been understood that they were to receive an advance in wages at the time other New England mills gave a wage increase to their weavers, but it had never been received.

Another striking weaver said the mill was the only one he knew of that did not have a burling and sewing room, and that Greystone weavers had to mend their own work. As a consequence, although rated as receiving a higher wage than the weavers in other mills, in reality they received less. The spinners complained that they were not receiving a fair wage, and wanted a dollar more per week. The girls in the spinning department working by the piece could only earn from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per week; while the boys when running a single job, only earned \$5.00 per week, and when doing the work of two boys only received \$7.00. About 400 hands—250 weavers and 150 spinners in all—left their work. On the part of the management, it was stated that their weavers and spinners were the best paid ones in New England, and that they did not regard the movement as a strike, but as an "excess of feeling," which had been generated by trouble makers.

The strike dragged along through the month of November without incident, until the 30th, when the weavers voted to continue the strike until the management granted their demands for a ten per cent. raise. The striking day spinners, holding a meeting the same day, voted to ask the night spinners also to leave their work. Only a few, however, did so.

December 2. Nearly all of the striking spinners, practically all those living in Greystone, returned to work, after receiving a promise from the management that all grievances, except an advance in wages would be satisfactorily adjusted. The weavers, however, informally decided to continue the strike until their demands were granted.

December 3. At a mass meeting of 800 of the mill workers, it was voted to order a general strike of all hands to secure the 10 per cent. advance asked for.

December 4. The Greystone management closed the works, because of a lack of business for those remaining.

December 6. The management refused to confer with the sub-committee of the strikers regarding a settlement, on the ground that they were not satisfied that the committee represented a majority of the workers in the mill. Another mass meeting was held at once, and a new committee was elected, which was subsequently recognized by the company.

December 11. In a letter to the secretary of the strike committee, the directors offered a 5 per cent. advance in wages, stating plainly that the 10 per cent. asked for would not be granted, and that the offer then made must be accepted on or before noon on Friday, the 13th, or the management would take steps to reopen the mill with new help. After receiving the proposition from the directors, the strikers' committee decided to call a mass meeting of the strikers the next day. At a mass meeting attended by 820 of the Greystone workers, it was voted to reject the directors' offer of a 5 per cent. advance, and to insist upon a 10 per cent. increase.

December 13. At a meeting of the strikers which was addressed by the business agents of the Molders' Union, the United Textile

Workers of the World, and the Pattern Makers, on the value of unionism, the strikers voted to organize three local unions to affiliate with the United Textile Workers of the World. After the meeting it was learned that about 150 of the mill help, composed of spinning fixers, weaving fixers, perchers, warehousemen and some mechanics and men from the power plant, operatives who had not joined the strikers, but who had been deprived of work by the closing of the mill, had not been admitted to the meeting the day before. These dissenters decided to hold a meeting of their own on the 14th.

December 14. The dissenting Greystone mill workers held a meeting, and passed a resolution demanding that the strike committee call a meeting of all the idle mill workers to vote, by paper ballot, whether or not to accept the offer of the mill directors to grant a 5 per cent. advance in wages. The general strike committee held a meeting and voted to invite representatives of all the departments not then represented on the strike committee to meet with them on the 16th.

December 16. At a meeting of the dissenters a committee was appointed to confer with the sub-committee of the strikers. The conference was held without results. The dissenters then sent their committee to the managers, and asked them if they would invite the strike committee to confer with them. The managers stated that they would not ask for a conference with the strikers' committee, but that they would treat with them if they came voluntarily. On being informed of the situation, the strikers sent a committee to the mill office. The managers called their attention to the fact that the strikers had already lost \$30,000 in wages, and suggested that they return and report to the strikers that if they would offer a compromise on a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. raise of wages the offer would be favorably considered, but that the offer must come from the strikers themselves.

December 18. At a mass meeting of the strikers shortly after noon, it was voted to return to work on the basis on a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. advance in wages. The ballot on the question, out of 660 votes cast, resulted in 334 votes cast for, and 299 against the proposition, with a score or

more defective ballots. This ended the strike. The directors announced that it would require some little time to reorganize the mill and resume work in all the departments, but as considerable work in the dye house remained to be finished, the mill would be reopened to the dyers and the perchers the next day.

STRIKE AT THE ESMOND MILL.

January 10th. About 100 of the workers at the Esmond Mill in Smithfield failed to return to work after their dinner hour. The purpose of their action was supposed to be an effort to secure an increase of pay. The strikers met in the evening, and after listening to addresses by organizers for the Industrial Workers of the World, appointed a committee of ten members to formulate and present their demands to the managers of the mill. The statement was made at the time that one-half of the employees of the mill were Italians, and one-fourth English, and that about half of them had become members of a newly formed branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, known as "Local 838," at Greystone.

January 11th. Streets in the vicinity of the Esmond Mills were picketed by strikers in the morning when the non-striking operatives were going to their work, and they succeeded in getting workers in the picker department to join them. The superintendent of the mill was unable to induce any of the strikers to return to their work, and the mill was run during the day to clean up what stock was in the works.

January 13th. The Esmond Mill was guarded by a squad of deputy sheriffs from Providence and by a number of Esmond special police, who patrolled the grounds all night with loaded revolvers and clubs. In the morning they dispersed the strikers' pickets, and prevented them from conferring with the loyal workers of the finishing room. The strikers had held a meeting the night before and listened to addresses by organizers of the I. W. W. In the morning the strikers' committee waited upon the superintendent of the mill and

presented a demand for a 20 per cent. increase in pay. In the afternoon the superintendent addressed the strikers, reminding them that their pay had been increased the last week in December.

January 14th. A meeting of the strikers was held in the morning without results.

January 15th. The superintendent of the mill addressed the strikers in the Graniteville Firemen's hall, telling them that their demands were such that neither he nor the strike committee understood them.

January 20th. All employees of the Esmond Mill, 125 in number, who had continued work, except girls working on samples, were sent out until a settlement could be effected. The overseer of weaving and the assistant superintendent were discharged, and the assistant overseer left his work because of the overseer's dismissal.

The superintendent of the mill made an offer of 5 per cent. increase to all employees except weavers, who had, he said received from 5 to 15 per cent. increase three weeks previous. The English-speaking employees were inclined to accept the offer, but the Italian weavers, about 65 in number, held out.

January 21st. The strikers held a meeting and sent a committee to confer with the superintendent of the mill, but he refused to modify his offer.

January 22d. The strike committee called upon the superintendent in the evening to ask why he refused a 5 per cent. advance to the weavers. He explained that the mill had previously given a 5 per cent. advance to plain weavers; a 10 per cent. one to jacquard weavers; and a 15 per cent. raise to pick weavers, and that the mill could do no more. He thought the committee regarded the explanation as satisfactory.

January 24th. The strikers, meeting in Graniteville, voted to refuse the 5 per cent. offer of the mill. The superintendent declared he could open the mill again, as some of the strikers had returned and other workers had been obtained from the outside. The mill was reopened in the afternoon, and several of the strikers returned.

January 25th. About one-third of the weavers were at their machines in the morning, ready to work.

January 27th. The strike committee in the morning conferred with the mill management and the superintendent refused any further concessions. He said more than one-half of the force were at work, and he expected new workmen.

January 29th. About 100 of the Esmond strikers paraded and proposed to open a soup kitchen to give meals twice a day to needy strikers and families.

January 30th. A so-called soup kitchen was started in Graniteville for the benefit of the strikers.

February 1st. The first of February found that about one-half of the strikers had returned to work, on the promise of a 5 per cent. advance to all strikers, but the weavers, whom the superintendent said, had received a raise of wages in December. Those still out were mostly weavers.

February 6th. The offers of the management were read at a meeting of the strikers, and were as here given. "If strikers returned to work without having been notified beforehand that there was no work, their car fare would be refunded; if, on return to work they were given an advance in wages, their rent of the company's houses would not be increased, they would get time and a quarter wages for all over time work, and, if working by the piece, they would get quarter for overtime work; the grievance committees of the various departments would be recognized when they went to the management for a peaceable settlement of grievances." The strikers, while expressing satisfaction at the concessions, continued firm in their demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. The managers claimed that two-thirds of the men had returned to work but the strikers, insisted that only about 50, less than 10 per cent. had returned.

February 10th. Esmond labor agitators, in the absence of an adequate police force, tried to prevent workers from entering the mill. The force was increased, and four men were arrested at night and taken to the Smithfield lockup. A car filled with mill workers

returning home, at 6 P. M., was fired at and stoned. Five girls in the car were injured by stones, one seriously. The authorities decided to put deputy sheriffs on every car in the morning and evening thereafter.

February 11th. The four men arrested the night before were arraigned in the Ninth District Court at Harrisville. They all pleaded not guilty, and were released on bail; three of them for the sum of \$50 each, and one, charged with assault, in the sum of \$100. Bail was furnished.

February 17th. The Esmond trouble was settled, the strikers voting to accept the management's offer, which was that the weavers were to have their old looms as far as possible, and an increase of wages—5 per cent. to plain weavers; 10 per cent. to jacquard weavers; 15 per cent. to pick weavers; all the rest 5 per cent., the same as had been given the loyal workers since the beginning of the strike. According to a subsequent statement, the weavers received no further advance in wages, but had to be content with the wage increase they had been given just before the beginning of the strike. All the rest of the force had their wages increased 5 per cent. All the workers were at their machines on Tuesday, the 18th.

February 27th. A new strike was inaugurated at the Esmond Mill, about 350 going out from the spinning, folding, carding, winding and weaving departments, when the new schedule of wages was posted. The strikers declared that under the new schedule they were to receive less for certain work than before; that certain work which netted them 5.2 cents under the former schedule, now only gave them 5 cents flat, and other work which counted at the rate of 10.9 cents formerly was now only 10.8 cents. The managers denied these statements and declined to parley with the strikers. A committee of four conferred with a member of the firm, after which the superintendent stated that the managers had kept faith with the strikers, and that they started the second strike because the managers had refused to discharge six loyal employees who had stood by the mill from the

first. The strikers, on returning to work had demanded the discharge of these six employees, and had been refused.

March 6th. The strikers held a meeting at 9 A. M., at the Graniteville fire station, and at 1 o'clock they went to the mill and received the money due them..

March 14th. The second strike was declared off, the strikers voting to return to work, without receiving any concession, and without further conference with the managers.

DISSATISFACTION AT NEWPORT TORPEDO STATION.

January 10th. The machinists at the Newport torpedo station were reported to be dissatisfied with the new wage scale, and to have sent a representative to Washington to protest. It was also reported that the machinists had organized a union.

January 14th. It was reported that the Machinist's Union at the Newport Torpedo Station had voted secretly to strike, if the machinists failed to secure a wage increase.

January 16th. The wage board at the Newport Naval Station met at the Torpedo Station to consider the protest of the machinists.

January 28th. At a largely attended meeting of the machinists at the Newport Torpedo Station, it was decided to appeal to the President of the United States for a readjustment of the wage scale.

February 11th. The threatened strike at the Newport Torpedo Station which had been pending since early in January was averted by the President of the United States, who directed the Secretary of the Navy to reverse the order of the wage board at the station, which had established specialist ratings, to which the machinists objected. By the opening of the secret ballot taken by the machinists the month before on the question of striking if their grievances were not redressed, it was ascertained that 95 per cent. of the machinists voting favored a strike.

STRIKE AT CADOZA LACE COMPANY'S MILL.

January 14th. Fifteen, all but one of the weavers at the Cadoza Lace Company's mill, at Pawtucket, struck against the employment of a non-union weaver, declaring they would not return unless the offending workman was discharged. The manager declared he would insist on running an open shop.

January 20th. The manager engaged other workers in place of the striking weavers at the mill, he having waited, he thought, a reasonable length of time for the weavers to return to their places. He again declared his determination to run an open shop.

February 1st. The strike was declared off and by the terms of the agreement all the strikers were to be taken back, and the mill was to be run as a closed or union shop for six months, and at the end of that time another conference was to be held between the management and the executive committee of the union to formulate further plans for the continuance of the plant as a closed shop. The apprentices who took the place of the strikers were to return to the Regina Lace Works, where they were employed before the strike started. The man who was the cause of the strike, a non-union man, was to be furnished with employment at some other place, just where, the management would not state.

February 3rd. The lace workers all returned to their machines.

February 24th. All friction between the Cadoza Lace Mill management and the weavers was removed at a conference between the managing director, and officials of the executive committee of the National Union of Lace Makers, who made the trip from Philadelphia for the purpose.

STRIKE AT THE RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOE WORKS.

January 27th. Owing to a disagreement at the Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Works, at Valley Falls, between the superintendent of the works and a foreman, about forty heaters, benders and primers in the fire room quit work.

January 28th. The foreman was taken back in the morning, after a compromise had been agreed to, and the strikers returned to their places.

STRIKE OF COAL TEAMSTERS AT PAWTUCKET.

January 30th. The Pawtucket Coal Teamsters' Local, 411, met in Smith's Hall, and after listening to addresses by local union officers voted to demand the same scale of wages that was paid in Providence. A committee of five was chosen to draw up a working agreement.

February 9th. The teamsters and helpers of the Pawtucket coal dealers who, on January 30th had voted to demand an increase of pay, held a meeting in Sarsfield Hall, Pawtucket, and decided to defer their strike until members of the Joint Council of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters could interview the coal dealers of the city.

February 13th. Teamsters met behind closed doors to act upon the refusal of the coal dealers to consider their demands. It was reported that their decision regarding a strike would be deferred until word was received from the national headquarters at Indianapolis.

February 17th. At a meeting of drivers and helpers of coal teams, at Pawtucket Temple of Labor, it was voted unanimously to strike, permission to do so having come from Indianapolis; but, at the request of the general organizer of the International Union of Teamsters, action was deferred until another effort could be made to reach an agreement with employing firms.

February 18th. Teamsters met again, and again deferred action at the request of the general organizer.

February 19th. The Coal Teamsters' Union, Local 411, which is affiliated with the International Union of Teamsters, and numbering about 150 drivers and helpers, at a meeting in Carpenter's Hall, Pawtucket, voted unanimously to go on strike.

February 20th. The men, in accordance with their vote the night before, did not go to work in the morning. They were addressed by organizers of Providence and Boston, who cautioned them to refrain

from violence, and not to congregate on street corners. The men demanded a dollar a week advance of pay, to be relieved from Sunday work, and to have the schedule for overtime work standardized. The dealers refused to make any concessions. They said they were making deliveries, having obtained some new teamsters.

February 21st. There was practically no change. The strikers met in Carpenter's Hall without results.

February 28th. A number of Bravas who had taken the places of the union teamsters at Darlington were induced by the strikers to quit their teams. The month ended without either side giving in. The dealers claimed that they were doing fairly well in making deliveries.

March 4th. The strike of the drivers and helpers, about 160 men, was declared off. The men returned to work on the 5th without having received the wage increase demanded. The strike affected six of the coal dealers.

February 3rd. Weavers at the Hope Webbing Company's mill in Pawtucket, to the number of 422 went out on strike after their demand for a \$10 a week wage rate was refused. The strikers claimed that they had been working by the piece and had received from \$5 to \$9 a week.

February 4th. Some of the strikers returned to work. According to the statement of the strikers, who demanded a 10 per cent. advance in wages and a betterment of conditions which they declared to be unbearable, their wages were insufficient and a sub-contractor had been following "padre" methods by selling jobs to Italians asking for work. This was denied.

February 7th. Strikers were accused of picketing residential streets, and forcing girls going to the mill in the morning to turn back. The strikers claimed that the average pay of the 700 weavers in the mill was only \$7.86 per week for full time, and that the jacquard weavers, the highest paid ones, was only from \$7.25 to \$12.50 a week, for full time, while in other cities they were paid \$18. The general manager of the mill, informed the strikers that the mill had never reduced wages,

and that it proposed then and thereafter to pay as high wages as the state of the business would allow; but that it would not advance wages then, because of the uncertainty regarding tariff changes. He would take up the matter after business had become more settled.

February 8th. A majority of the looms in the mill were idle, but operatives were working in every department. The manager submitted the pay roll, the figures of which showed that the average weekly pay of weavers was \$8.42, the highest average being \$9.74, and the lowest \$7.39.

February 10th. The strikers' pickets were withdrawn and the strikers declared that all the weavers had left the mill.

February 11th. At a largely attended meeting of the strikers held at their headquarters at 666 Charles Street, Providence, a committee of thirteen was selected to present to the management the following demands: (1) Price lists fully detailed to be placed in each weave shop, and prices to be fixed so as to enable weavers to earn an average of 10 per cent. over their present wage. (2) Minimum wage rates to be: one loom, \$7 a week; two looms, \$9; jacquards, \$10 a week; spare hands, \$7 a week. (3) All working in weave department to receive a 10 per cent. raise in wages. (4) Contract work to be abolished. (5) Tape men to receive a minimum of \$7.50 a week while learning, and when competent to run a full section, to receive a minimum of \$10 a week. (6) No discrimination to be made; all hands to return to their respective positions. The managers refused the terms and held to the offer of February 3rd. The strikers' pickets were doubled.

February 13th. The manager of the Hope Webbing Company mill reported that large numbers of the striking weavers returned to their work in the morning, and that he expected practically all back by noon.

February 15th. Strike at Hope Webbing Mill practically over. The management reported the number then working larger than the day before, but pickets were still striving to prevent workmen from returning. Only a few of the employees of the warp room besides the weavers had participated in the strike.

February 17th. The strike fell flat and practically all the weavers returned to work in the morning.

April 1st. Fifty weavers, members of the I. W. W., left their looms because the company refused to discharge a worker who had stuck to his loom during the first strike. They claimed that the company had promised to discharge him. The strikers hung around the mill some time trying to induce the rest of the force to join them and were finally dispersed by the police. Manager Sisson refused to recognize the I. W. W. leaders.

April 3rd. The strike was ended by the summary discharge of the 50 striking weavers after they were paid off.

BUILDING STRIKE.

February 21st. As the building on the corner of Westminster and Eddy Streets was being remodeled preparatory to its occupancy by a New York firm, it came to the knowledge of the manager of the company that non-union painters were being employed on the work. As the company was paying union prices for the work it compelled the contractors to get rid of the non-union men. Two or three painters went out, as did two of the elevator men. The two latter were called back after being out two days and union painters were substituted for the three painters who went out.

STRIKE AT ROYAL WEAVING COMPANY.

February 24th. Of eighteen warp twisters of the Royal Weaving Company, at Pawtucket, all but two left work, demanding an increase of wages. The strikers, who were unorganized, claimed that their pay had been gradually cut from 22 cents per thousand to 18 cents. They insisted that the work was worth more than they were receiving.

A SMALL STRIKE AT WARREN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

February 26th. Two men and five boys of the Warren Manufacturing Company's cotton mill went on strike for higher wages,

but after staying out three hours concluded to return, but found their places filled when they entered the mill.

STRIKE AT THE PEACE DALE MILL.

March 18th. About 135 operatives in the Peace Dale Woolen and Worsted Mill, in South Kingstown, went on strike because the management refused to recognize a committee of the I. W. W. Two or three weeks before organizers of the I. W. W. had visited Peace Dale and enrolled a number of the mill operatives. The mill had employed members of textile unions previously, but the I. W. W. had never before had a representative in the mill. The mill agent refused to recognize their committee.

March 19th. The departure of the strikers from the mill affected all departments and the manager announced that the mill would be closed as soon as certain work in the finishing department was completed. About 800 hands would be affected.

March 22nd. It was reported that some of the employees had been discharged.

April 4th. The South Kingstown Town Council, having been petitioned in the matter by practically all of the business men of the town, voted to prevent the I. W. W. agitators from parading or holding meetings in the town. It also called upon Sheriff John A. Wilcox and Town Sergeant William R. Dillman to see that public activities on the part of the I. W. W. were made impossible in the town. Two special constables were also appointed. A committee of Italians waited on representatives of the company and expressed a desire to return to work. They reported that fully 60 per cent. of the strikers wished to return, and were ready to give up all affiliations with the I. W. W. They were told to obtain the signatures of all who wished to come back, and their written promises to sever their connections with the I. W. W.

April 8th. The Peace Dale mill re-opened with all the departments running. Nearly all of the strikers returned to their places. A large majority of the Italians who formed most of the strikers had

signed papers agreeing to return and surrender all affiliations with the I. W. W., but agents of that organization afterwards interviewed them and persuaded them not to do so.

STRIKE OF GARMENT WORKERS AT PROVIDENCE.

March 26th. For some time previously organizers of the I. W. W. had been working among the garment workers of Providence endeavoring to increase their membership in that organization and to persuade them to threaten a strike for higher wages. On Saturday afternoon, the 29th, two of the organizers interviewed the manager of the Cherry & Webb establishment, and demanded that he sign an agreement recognizing the International Workers of the World, and providing for the regulation of working conditions in the tailoring and alteration departments. They threatened if the agreement was not signed at once that his 125 garment workers would be immediately called out. The manager of the company fearing that they would be able to do as they threatened signed the agreement. Among the terms of the agreement were the elimination of Saturday night work and double pay for overtime. The organizers visited the Outlet Company and made similar demands, but the president of the company refused to sign the agreement, and about 40 of his hands were called out. Bedell & Company were also visited, but the manager refused the organizers' demands.

March 30th. A meeting of the garment workers was held in Benevolence Hall, and a vote was taken ordering a walkout of workers to go into effect at once from all of the shops of dealers in women's garments and from the shops of customs tailors in the city. The merchants and master tailors threatened by the proposed strike agreed to stand together and refuse to recognize the I. W. W. movement.

March 31st. The strike ordered the day before was not generally obeyed. But few of those working in the big department stores staid out, and but few of the merchant tailoring establishments were seriously affected. An attempt was made by about 100 I. W. W. agitators

and sympathizers to intimidate the Shepard Company garment workers as they entered the store, but only three were persuaded to stay out, and the police dispersed the crowd. The strikers met in Swedish Hall, on Weybosset street, in the morning and again in the afternoon. The demands of the strikers, which were presented after the strike was ordered, were set forth at great length, giving the various prices that were desired for doing anything from sewing on a button to making a full dress coat. Their demands were approximately for an increase of from 15 to 30 per cent. on piece work, for a wage of \$10 a week for men tailoring in the ladies' tailoring department, and \$10 for the girl finishers; that the work should begin at 8 o'clock and end at 6, with an hour for lunch, including Saturday; that overtime work should be paid double; that the workers in alteration departments be paid \$16 and \$18 for men, and \$8 and \$10 for women.

The President of the Providence Merchant Tailoring Association estimated that not more than 300 or 350 journeymen tailors connected with the association's trade were out, but he could not say how many needle workers were idle. Representatives of the leading mercantile and tailoring houses of the city met at the Crown Hotel in the evening to protest against the action of the I. W. W. in its "unwarranted interference with their employees," and they passed a unanimous resolution not to grant any demands or interviews, or negotiate in any manner with representatives of the I. W. W. The resolution was signed by representatives of 25 leading mercantile and tailoring houses.

April 1st. The strike of the garment workers in Providence instigated by strike agents of the I. W. W., which began on the 29th of March, extended into April. Several of those who went out the last day of the month returned the next day; the department stores, large establishments for ladies' garments and most of the larger merchant tailoring concerns were running as usual, and only a few small tailor shops were seriously crippled.

April 2nd. A few more workers returned to their places, but working conditions were much the same as on the day before. The strike leaders held frequent meetings and tried to keep up the flagging spirits of the rank and file by requesting the attendance of their families. Strike leaders asked Superintendent of Police Murray for permission to hold a street parade, and were refused the privilege. Some of them threatened to hold a parade in spite of the refusal, whereupon five patrol wagons and 60 policemen were held in readiness to prevent them from doing so. Strikers were compelled to vacate the hall at 98 Weybosset Street because of noise and uncleanness. They moved to Socialist Hall, at 35 Weybosset street. A heated discussion took place at a strikers' meeting in the afternoon over the question whether workers for firms which had signed a satisfactory agreement should be permitted to return to work before all the firms had given in.

The I. W. W. leaders insisted that all should act together and remain out until every employer had surrendered. Finally it was voted that operatives should be permitted to return to their work whenever their employers had signed an agreement. Two men were arrested at 10 in the evening for assaulting a third, but the latter, although considerably injured, refused to appear against his assailants. The men were allowed to go after promising to appear at the station in the morning.

April 3rd. The two men arrested the night before, failing to appear at the station in the morning as promised, policemen were sent after them at the strike headquarters. They were held for trial on the 9th under \$300 bail each, which was furnished. Many cases were reported of attempted intimidation of men and women who had remained at work. After a long and stormy session of the strikers, lasting from 9 in the morning until after 1, the resolution to allow workers for firms that had settled, to return to their places was rescinded. Threats were again made to hold a street parade in defiance of the city authorities. In order to be in readiness to prevent the threatened

demonstration, Superintendent Murray ordered 150 men to be held in reserve at the Central Station on Fountain Street, and as many more as could be drawn from other stations around the city. The general secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, arrived in the city in the afternoon and called a meeting of Local 100, and declared that the I. W. W. had no right to interfere in the affairs of his union. The Merchant Tailors' Association announced that it had been determined to establish a coöperative workshop in Providence, and that no notice would be taken of the demands of the I. W. W.

April 4th. The strikers voted, by a great majority, to return to work, as soon as arrangements could be made to do so, and nearly all of them returned. Leaders of I. W. W. visited employers in the hopes of securing concessions demanded, before the workers returned, but they were refused recognition.

In resuming their labors, the workers declared they would not be deprived of their positions by the I. W. W. The Outlet Company offered a 10 per cent. raise in wages to their garment workers, and about three-fourths of those on strike accepted the offer and returned. The Gardner-Lofdal merchant tailors' establishment announced a 7 per cent. raise if their operatives came back as individuals, and not as members of the I. W. W. The merchant tailors at a meeting voted to refuse to sign agreements with the I. W. W. or to run their places as closed shops.

April 5th. About 75 of the strikers returned to work during the day, and it was believed that not over 75 were still out. All strikers taken back returned as individuals. About 255 of those who went out had returned. Only about 30 of the returning workers went back as a result of the agreement presented by the I. W. W., and only a few of the smallest firms of the merchant tailors had submitted to the demands made.

STRIKE AT THE CENTREDALE WORSTED MILL.

March 26th. About 150 employees of the Centredale Worsted Company went out on strike in the afternoon, declaring that they wanted a wage increase of 10 per cent.

March 27th. The strikers met at the Graniteville Fire Station and demanded a raise of 15 per cent. They claimed that while they were paid for 60 hours a week, while working a full 56-hour week, if they fell short of 56 hours in the least degree, four hours' pay was deducted from their weekly wage. A committee of six was appointed to confer with the treasurer of the mill with the view of arriving at an amicable agreement.

April 2nd. The strikers of the Worsted Mill, at Centredale, North Providence, who left the factory March 29, demanding a 15 per cent. increase of wages, attempted to induce the operatives of the branch mill on Curtis Street, Providence, to join. A detail of police from the Sixth Station, under Captain Mowry, dispersed the crowd and prevented an attempted parade around the mill by the Centredale strikers.

April 4th. The manager of the Centredale mill posted a notice that unless strikers returned to work at once he would close the mill. Several of them thereupon went back to work.

STRIKE OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS AT PAWTUCKET.

April 1st. About 100 of the painters, decorators and paper hangers of Pawtucket, who form a local union of the Painters' and Decorators' Union, went out with the design of securing an increase of pay from \$15.50 to \$18 a week. Early in the previous month they had presented a demand to the master painters for such an advance, to begin on April 1, and requested an answer on or before that date. As no reply to their demands had been made they met

in Cottrell's Block on the evening on March 31st, and voted to strike the next day, resolving to stay away from work until their request was granted. During the day eleven of the employing painters signed the agreement and the next day, nearly all of the others signed and the strike was practically over.

STRIKE OF NEWPORT CARPENTERS.

April 1st. About 235 Newport journeymen carpenters went on strike to obtain an increase of pay from \$3.76 to \$4.40 a day for a 44-hour week. Several of the contractors offered to compromise on \$4 a day, but the carpenters refused the offer.

April 3rd. About 35 of the striking carpenters resumed work at an advance in wages.

April 22nd. Three of the Newport contractors came to an agreement with their carpenters, agreeing to give them 53 cents an hour, or \$4.24 a day.

April 26th. The carpenters' strike was finally settled on a three-years' basis. According to the agreement the men were to receive 50 cents an hour for the first year, 52 cents for the second year, and 54 cents for the third. At the termination of the third year a new agreement would be made.

NEW STRIKE AT THE ESMOND MILLS.

April 2nd. The Esmond weavers went out again because of the discharge of 48 employees April 1st. According to the statement of the management, an Italian, the day before, declared he had not received the 5 per cent. wage increase promised the weavers at the time of the settlement of the previous strike. Without stopping to investigate the matter, the I. W. W. committee ordered the machines stopped until the management had proved that the complainant had received the promised increase. This action deter-

mined the management to get rid of the trouble makers, and 48 were discharged. A large portion of the help went out.

April 3rd. Pickets were out in force, but they could not prevent some of the men-strikers from going to work. A meeting was held in a vacant lot, nearby, and a committee of five was appointed to see the manager and demand the reinstatement of the discharged men. As a final answer the superintendent closed the mill, and posted a notice saying that it would remain closed for some time.

April 6th. About 40 of the 400 Esmond strikers held a meeting in the Graniteville fire station without result.

April 14th. The mill was reopened with full complement of help, all signing a statement that they were not members of the I. W. W., and promising to have nothing to do with that organization while in the employment of the company.

During the week previous, the management had received requests from all of their former employees and many more for work. About 600 applied, including a majority of those who had called themselves the I. W. W. committee, and who had been discharged for activity in making trouble. As the mill only had places for 525 workers it could not employ all of the applicants and the superintendent decided that none of the 48 men he discharged on the 1st would be allowed inside of the works. Every department commenced running on full time except the weave room, where a few looms were waiting for filling.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AT HILLS GROVE.

April 6th. About thirty of the Armenian and Italian laborers at the Rhode Island Iron Works, at Hillsgrove, went out on strike for an increase of pay from \$1.65 to \$2 a day. Manager Cyrus P. Clough told the men they could return to their work or get through. The Italians immediately returned, but the Armenians, 16 in number, stayed out. As soon as the trouble began an agent of the concern started out after men to take the strikers' places.

April 7th. Manager Clough called the striking Armenians in and offered them the money due them. They refused to take it, but after another vain effort to secure a wage increase they returned to work.

A STRIKE AT JOSEPH BENN & SONS MILL.

April 21st. Because two women weavers were put at work on heavy looms about 30 of the astrakhan weavers left their places, contending that the women should not be allowed to try to run the heavy looms.

April 22nd. The management called upon the women weavers to decide whether they wished to have the privilege at any time of trying to run the heavy looms, and they decided that such was their wish.

April 23rd. The men strikers, on ascertaining the result of the women's ballot, returned to their places.

A SMALL STRIKE AT THE D. & W. FUSE COMPANY, PROVIDENCE.

May 15th. Thirty girls and about a dozen boys, comprising the whole force in the fuse loading section of the fuse department of the D. & W. Fuse Company, at Auburndale, Providence, left their work because of dissatisfaction with a change in piece work rates. According to the manager of the works, the company guarantees the girls starting in this division six dollars, while learning, and when they become fairly expert puts them on piece work on the basis of 18 cents an hour for ten hours work, or about \$9.90 for the five and a half day week. The fuse-loading is not uniform, the number of operatives varying from three to eight. The foreman was expected to see that each girl got a fair average of the quick and the slow loading fuses. Some of the girls became quite expert at the work, and it was ascertained that they were holding back so as not to earn more than about \$10. This was probably done because of fear that if they earned more than was expected, the rates would be reduced. Investigation disclosed the fact that certain of these expert girls were able to earn the average by working half of the time, and as such conditions are

demoralizing in a workshop, the company decided to change the rates. The new schedule made it necessary for the experts to work about seven-tenths of the time in order to earn the ten dollar average, but it was based upon a sliding scale by which more was paid on the slow loading operations and less for quick loading than before. The change was unsatisfactory to the girls who caused it, and a few of them organized the strike on the 15th. The strikers proposed to send a committee to confer with the manager, but he refused absolutely to confer with them except as individuals. A few of the boys came back the day of the strike, and about half of the girls soon returned to work, while the places of the others were taken by new girls.

STRIKE AT THE AMERICAN ENAMEL WORKS.

May 28th. About 125 men, Turks and Armenians, employed at the American Enamel Works on Neville Street, Providence, went on strike for an increase of wages, their demands being for various rates of increase, according to the character of the work.

June 2nd. When the strikers were to return to the works for their pay, a large number of police, 40 in all, including officers under the supervision of Superintendent of Police John A. Murray, were stationed at the works to preserve order. No violence was attempted. The demands of the strikers were refused and their places filled.

STRIKE AT THE TURKS HEAD BUILDING, PROVIDENCE.

May 31st. Trouble which had been going on some time among the carpenters working on the Turks Head building resulted in 283 men, representing the various trades affiliated with the Providence Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor going on strike on May 31st. Carpenters belonging to the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters, a local organization, affiliated with the A. F. of L. and carpenters belonging to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, affiliated nationally, but not locally with the A. F. of L., were employed on the building. The strike was said to have been precipitated by

the discharge of four of the Amalgamated Union carpenters at the instance of the United Brotherhood Carpenters. The Providence Building Trades Council at a meeting on May 29th, voted to strike, and the men were called out two days later. The men who quit work included elevator signal men, plumbers, electricians, steam-fitters, painters, glass workers, plasterers, elevator construction men, engineers, granite cutters, amalgamated carpenters, building laborers, sheet metal workers, stone carvers, plasterer tenders, damp and water-proof workers, iron workers, glaziers, sprinkler fitters, and marble workers.

June 2nd. The tile layers and the asbestos workers went out on a sympathetic strike, leaving only marble workers and about twenty five of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at work.

June 4th. The strike was settled at a conference between members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the executive committee of the Providence Building Trades Council. The terms of the agreement, which were not disclosed, were declared to be materially satisfactory, and the United Brotherhood Carpenters were allowed to continue their work on the building. Many of the strikers returned to work at once.

STRIKE OF PAWTUXET VALLEY CARPENTERS.

June 2nd. About 25 journeymen carpenters, employed by about half a dozen master carpenters and builders in the Pawtuxet Valley, struck for 41 cents an hour and an eight-hour day, and in one or two instances, because of the employment of non-union carpenters.

June 4th. Five of the master contractors signed the agreement, and their men returned to work.

June 14th. All of the carpenters but five had returned to work, all the contractors but one having signed the agreement.

STRIKE AT THE VICTORIA WORSTED MILLS, THORNTON.

June 13th. About 160 operatives, 100 day and 60 night hands at the Victoria Worsted Mill, Thornton, went on strike because of the refusal of the management to grant a ten per cent. advance of wages. Thirty wool sorters did not go out, but the mill was closed for an indefinite period.

June 16th. The strikers met in Umberts Hall, Thornton, and appointed a committee to confer with the mill officials. They voted to demand a 6 per cent. raise in wages for operatives earning \$10 or less a week, and to ask that when a worker operated an absent operative's machine in addition to his own, he should receive one-half as much as the machine earned.

June 20th. The superintendent of the mill told the committee that the company would not grant an increase of wages to the smaller paid help, but would adjust the differences in relation to the running of machines other than those upon which the men were regularly employed. The strikers then drafted another petition, asking that the working hours for men and boys be cut from 65 to 58 hours each week, promising if the reduction was granted everybody would return to work.

June 21st. The superintendent in a statement to newspaper reporters declared that the cut in time could not be granted, as it meant more than a 5 per cent. raise. He said that with the new 54-hour law going into effect, the next month, the women and girls would be subjected to a new schedule, but that the men would be continued on the present one. He declared that the night operatives worked 60 hours each week, but were paid for 62½ hours. He refused the last demand and the month closed without either side yielding.

July 14th. The Victoria Mills, at Thornton, were reopened with a full complement of help. The strikers returned to work without securing the increase of wages demanded, although upon the verbal understanding that some mutually satisfactory agreement would be reached later. When the 54-hour law went into effect the mill made no reduction in wages to correspond with the change.

STRIKE OF WESTERLY CARPENTERS.

June 16th. Between 150 and 175 of the carpenters of Westerly left work because a demand for increase of pay by the hour and a shorter hour day, made about two months before, had not been granted. They had been receiving $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents an hour for a 48-hour week, and they demanded 45 cents an hour for a 44-hour week.

June 18th. Committees representing the strikers and the master carpenters came to an agreement by the terms of which the men were to work a 48-hour week, but were to get an increase of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents a day for the first year, and 50 cents a day for the second year. The men returned to work on the 19th.

STRIKE AT THE BURGESS MILL, PAWTUCKET.

June 16th. Eighteen employees of the mulespinning department at the Burgess Mill, Pawtucket, went on strike. They complained that the overseer of that department was attempting to make the mulespinners directly responsible for the back-boys, instead of having this class of help looked after by the second and third hands, as is general custom. They also complained of poor ventilation, and of unfair methods in handling spun yarn. The strike was endorsed by the executive committee of the Mulespinners' Union held that night in the Labor Temple.

June 23rd. At a special meeting of the Mulespinners' Union the strike was officially endorsed.

June 25th. Another special meeting was held, at which it was stated that arrangements had been made with Superintendent Greenhalgh, who had stated that conditions had been changed. The concessions made by the company were not divulged by the labormen, but were considered satisfactory and the mulespinners agreed to work.

STRIKE OF ITALIAN LABORERS AT WOONSOCKET.

June 17th. Twenty Italian laborers, employed by the Franklin Construction Company of New York, engaged in building the "Roman Road," so-called, on Woodland Road, Woonsocket, struck on June 17th because they were refused an increase of wages from \$1.85 to \$2 a day.

STRIKE OF LABORERS AT AUBURN.

June 17th. About 45 Italian laborers, belonging to Labor Local No. 271, some of whom were working on the road, and others working on the new building of the Standard Machine Company, at Auburn, went on strike for an increase of pay from 22½ cents to 25 cents an hour, the union rate. Their demand was refused. The builder of the Standard Machine Company structure stated that some of the men returned and wished to resume work to support their families, but the business agent of their union would not let them do so.

About a week afterwards the builder having hired some Portuguese laborers in place of the strikers, the business agent told the men to go back, and fifteen of the strikers resumed work at the old rates.

STRIKE AT THE CUTLER MILL, WARREN.

June 21st. The Cutler Cotton Mill, at Warren, was compelled to close at 2 o'clock because the greater number of the 390 hands quit work when the management refused to accede to the request of a committee of employees to grant the old schedule of pay for 54 hours, instead of 56 hours work a week. There was dissatisfaction among the spinners in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the carders and pickers did not return to work, and it was found necessary to close down the machinery. A conference was held later by the strikers and a committee of them interviewed the superintendent of the mill, who said that the request would not be granted by the management, as the mill would be closed for an indefinite period in

September. A majority of the employees then decided to return to work the next day under the new schedule for 54 hours a week.

STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS AT CENTRAL FALLS.

June 4th. Ten bricklayers employed on a new building in course of construction for the Bryan-Marsh Company, at Central Falls, left their work on June 24th because of the employment of a non-union tiler to do the tiling on the building. They claimed that the work should be done by them and demanded that it be taken away from the non-union tiler. Their demands were refused by the manager. The matter was subsequently referred by the strikers for instructions to the headquarters of the union in Cincinnati.

June 27th. The troubles were adjusted, and the men returned to work.

STRIKE AT THE PARKER MILLS, WARREN.

July 1st. Fifty-two of the carders and spinners of the Parker Mills, in Warren, went on strike on the morning of the 1st because of a reduction of pay in consequence of the new law reducing the working hours from 56 to 54 hours. The operatives who went out were paid by the day, the pay being adjusted to the number of working hours. The workers, after conferring with the superintendent who could promise them no redress, decided to quit work. The case was immediately placed before the management of the Parker Mills in Fall River, the mill in Warren being only a branch of the larger concern. The superintendent went to Warren, and at 10.30 told the strikers who were lingering near the mill that they could resume work, and would be paid according to the old scale. The strikers accordingly returned to work at 1 o'clock.

STRIKE AT RIVER SPINNING COMPANY, WOONSOCKET.

July 11th. Thirty-eight carders of the River Spinning Company's mill at Woonsocket, left their work at noon, without stating their grievances. They returned for their pay the next day (Saturday)

and on the morning of the 14th day they declared a strike on the ground that the increase of pay demanded had not been granted. The managers declared no increase of pay had been asked for. Some of the strikers said that they thought they were entitled to more than they were getting, which averaged about \$12 a week, the maximum being \$14. The strikers did not belong to any labor organization. The men began coming back on the 14th, and by the 16th all had returned without receiving any wage increase.

STRIKE AT THE HAMLET TEXTILE MILL, WOONSOCKET.

July 14th. Between 165 and 170 weavers, nearly all of those employed at the Hamlet Textile (silk) mill, in Woonsocket, went on strike because the management had declined to grant in full, demands made during the previous week. The demands were: For an increase of pay, for uniform cuts of cloth, and to have price lists posted on the walls of each room. The last demand here stated was agreed to by the management, but they declined to raise the pay or to make cuts of uniform lengths, as it was necessary to make cuts of different lengths according to the desires of the customers. The weavers, who were about equally divided between the sexes, did not belong to any labor body, and expressed no intention of joining any. The increase of pay asked for was stated to have been 50 cents a cut of silk. The weavers said that in the past they had averaged about one cut per loom a week and that some of the weavers operate two looms, others three and still others four, according to the class of work. The company employed about 300 operatives.

July 18th. The strikers went back to work, the management agreeing to grant them the increase of pay asked for.

STRIKE AT THE FRENCH WORSTED MILL, WOONSOCKET.

July 23rd. About 140 of the French Worsted night and day mill hands stopped work, demanding the restoration of the wage scale that was in existence up to about five months previous. In consequence of the strike the mill was compelled to close.

July 28th. A committee of the 140 striking spinners of the French Worsted Mill, Woonsocket, held two conferences with the management. The point at issue between them was regarding an increase of pay on certain numbers of yarn. A tentative agreement was finally reached, subject to the approval of the owners in France. On the strength of the expected agreement, a dozen spinners went back to work that day, but did not report on the second. Upon being notified of the situation, the French owners, cabled the management to break off all negotiations with the strikers. On return of the superintendent of the mill about the middle of the month negotiations were reopened.

August 18th. A committee of the strikers sent a letter to the superintendent inviting him to meet them next day in conference at 16 Main street, alleging as a reason for calling him to the latter place that the officers on guard near the mill would stop the strikers if the latter approached the mill.

August 19th. The superintendent declined to go to the strikers' hall to confer with them, but invited them to come to the mill office which they accordingly did, about 50 in number, but without reaching an agreement. The superintendent told them they could return at the old price lists or remain out. They refused the offer and decided to hold daily conferences at their hall.

August 23rd. The governor of the state, who had been appealed to in the matter, after several conferences with the strikers, the committee and the management succeeded in arranging a compromise. The details were not given out, but it was stated that mutual concessions were made, and it was agreed that hereafter a committee of five selected by the strikers would confer with the management for the purpose of arranging a peaceful settlement in all cases of disagreement.

STRIKE AT QUEEN DYEING COMPANY MILL, OLNEYVILLE.

July 23rd. Sixty-five of the Queen Dyeing Company employees at Olneyville struck because of the refusal of the mill management to have the working hours reduced from 56 to 54 hours.

July 23rd. The men returned to work, the reduction in working hours being agreed to by the management.

STRIKE OF BARBERS AT PAWTUCKET.

July 28th. About 25 non-union barbers in Pawtucket who were employed in 5-cent shops, dissatisfied with the working schedule, declared a strike for shorter hours, to correspond with those of union men. A committee was appointed on the 29th to present their demands to the master barbers, and the latter on the 30th agreed to accept them, and the strikers returned to work.

A SMALL STRIKE AT THE PROVIDENCE BRAID COMPANY, PAWTUCKET.

September. About 30 girls employed at the Providence Braid Company left their work during the first week in September, because as they claimed, the 20 per cent reduction of wages reduced their pay below a living rate. A satisfactory arrangement was made five days later, and most of the girls returned to work.

TROUBLE AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC MARKET.

October 14. Trouble which had been brewing between the Providence Public Market and its employees came to an issue. Nearly all of the forty drivers and chauffeurs of the delivery teams had joined the Teamsters' Union, notwithstanding the employers warning that union men would not be employed by the company. When the drivers reported for work on the 14th wearing the union buttons, they were informed that as they had joined the union in defiance of the mandate of the company, they had discharged themselves, and must return their teams to the barns. All but two men who had not joined the union then left. For several days the delivery business of the market was disorganized, as it was difficult for the company to find drivers fitted for the delivery work. A few of the company's salesmen who were ordered to go out on the teams refused to do so, and quit work.

Officers of the Local Central Federated Union tried to reconcile matters, but the company refused to take the drivers back unless they repudiated the union. Twelve of the men subsequently withdrew from the union and returned to work, but most of the drivers refused to desert the union and sought work in other places.

STRIKE OF RAILROAD LABORERS AT CENTRAL FALLS.

October 13th. A number of Italian laborers in Central Falls engaged in railroad crossing work ceased work in the afternoon because their request for an hour for dinner instead of the usual half hour was not granted. Foreman Rocke, when asked for the extension of time, replied that he was powerless to grant it, whereupon the men left work.

All but four of the men were taken back a few days afterwards.

STRIKE OF BUILDERS' EMPLOYEES AT PROVIDENCE.

November 6th. Sixty plasterers, brick layers, steamfitters, plumbers and tile setters, all union men, at work on an apartment house on Whitmarsh street, quit work because the wife of the contractor on concrete work was bossing the work of the concrete finishers. Four non-union men also went out. The strike was repudiated by the officials of the General Federated Unions, and the men returned to work.

STRIKE OF STEAMFITTERS AND PLUMBERS AT PAWTUCKET.

November 7th. Three union steamfitters at the Samuel Jackson Company works at Pawtucket went on strike because their requests that non-union helpers be replaced by union men had been refused. As the steamfitters had supported the strike of the plumbers in the spring, the latter were requested to reciprocate.

November 11th. In response to the request of the striking steamfitters, a number of the plumbers at the Blackstone heating plant struck in sympathy, and demanded the substitution of union for non-union helpers at the plant.

November 21st. The steamfitters and plumbers of the two plants returned to work, a satisfactory settlement having been made.

STRIKE OF FOLDERS IN WESTERLY.

November 11th. The folders at the plant of the Bradford Dyeing Association, in Westerly, went on strike November 11th, demanding the same wages as were paid in other plants throughout the State for the same kind of work. The men were paid \$15 a week of 45 hours, and they demanded 30 cents an hour, or \$16.10 a week.

STRIKE AT THE BERKELEY COTTON MILL.

November 13th. About 100 employees on the Draper looms of the Berkeley Mill went on strike, claiming that they could not earn a living wage at piece work, owing to the poor class of stock from which the yarn was made. It was subsequently reported that the weavers had asked for a five per cent. advance of wages, and that the mill managers declined to give it, on account of the strike of the weavers. Other departments of the mill were obliged to suspend operation, when the stock on hand had accumulated to much.

November 14th. A mass meeting of all the employees was held and the sentiment prevailed that there should be a strike of all hands unless the folders' demands were complied with. The local union is affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, and the general organizer of that body was in charge of the strike.

November 25th. After several conferences the strikers returned to their looms, arrangements mutually satisfactory having been agreed upon.

STRIKE ON A BUILDING AT NEWPORT.

November 15th. A temporary delay of the construction work on the new villa being erected on Bellevue avenue for Mrs. George D. Widener was caused by a strike among the men employed on the jobs of the architect of the building.

RHODE ISLAND BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

STATISTICS OF

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

OF THE

CITIES AND TOWNS

OF

RHODE ISLAND

PART 5 OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

PROVIDENCE:
E. L. FREEMAN COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1914.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF RHODE ISLAND CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following report on the Municipal Finances of Rhode Island cities and towns has been compiled from treasurers' reports for the last fiscal year during which they were available previous to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics.

This is the fourth annual report giving a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the several cities and towns of the State for a twelve month period, and the usual difficulties have again arisen in preparing a report based upon accountings devoid of any uniformity either in plan or scope.

The figures presented are valuable for reference purposes in so far as they show the summaries of receipts and expenditures for the various cities and towns of Rhode Island under classified headings, the tendency towards increase in expenditures for various purposes, as well as the increase in receipts from various sources which lead to increased expenditures, and the debt limit which has so nearly reached its maximum under the law in many instances.

Table I shows for each city and town, total current receipts and expenditures, and cash balances.

Table II shows a summary for the State of receipts classified as from departmental sources, including general government, protection of life and property, health and sanitation, highways and bridges, charities, education, libraries, recreation and unclassified; from taxes, both property and poll, licenses of all kinds, fines and fees; receipts from the State for education and for other purposes; special assessments, and franchises; receipts from municipal industries, cemeteries; interest, loans and bonds, trust funds and bequests, and from cash balance at the beginning of the year.

Table III showing expenditures classified as for departmental purposes subdivided as for receipts; for municipal industries, interest, cemeteries, celebrations, rebates, soldiers' burial, loans and bonds, sinking funds, taxes and licenses to State, trust funds, and cash on hand at the end of the year.

Table IV shows for the six cities of the State, total departmental receipts classified as from general government, protection of life and property, health and sanitation, highways and bridges, charities, education, libraries, recreation and unclassified.

Table V shows total receipts for six cities from other than departmental sources, classified as from taxes (both property and poll); licenses; fines and fees; from State for educational and other purposes; from special assessments; franchises; municipal industries; cemeteries, interest, loans and bonds; and from trust funds.

Table VI shows total expenditures for six cities for departmental purposes, classified the same as for departmental receipts.

Table VII shows total expenditures for other than departmental purposes for six cities, including municipal industries, interest, cemeteries, celebrations, rebates, soldiers' burials, loans and bonds, sinking funds, taxes and licenses to State and trust funds.

Tables VIII, IX, X and XI show total receipts and total expenditures for the thirty-two towns of the State, classified in the same manner as for the six cities.

Tables XII and XIII show the receipts and disbursements of cities and each of the thirty-eight towns of the State, arranged in order of population rank, and classified by sources and objects.

The Commissioner has again been unable, by reason of the non-uniformity of treasurers' reports, to subdivide taxes into amounts received from direct taxation for the current year, from previous years, and from poll taxes; licenses into the various kinds which are known to exist; fines and fees which are often given under miscellaneous sources; special assessments; departmental receipts under the second subdivision, such as from police and fire departments, health and sani-

tation, etc.; education into tuition, sale of supplies, etc.; and interest into its various sources.

For the same reason it has been impossible to show the very important subdivisions of the several classes of departmental expenditures, and such other subdivisions of municipal payments as are of interest to the public.

In order to bring about a more uniform system of municipal book-keeping, on the part of the towns of the State in particular, and in order to avoid certain embarrassing conditions which have arisen in certain towns of the State during the past few years, due possibly more to a lax system of bookkeeping rather than to any other reason, the Commissioner begs leave to once more submit to the General Assembly certain acts which may serve at least as a basis for legislation helpful to those cities and towns of the State which at the present time certainly cannot boast of a modern system of municipal accounting.

It may be contended that the enactment of the suggested laws will add to the general expenses of the State. This should not be the case other than such expense as might become necessary for additional clerical assistance in the office of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics. The enactment of these laws would eventually be so beneficial to the different towns of the State that they should be willing to assume the necessary expenses in connection with carrying them out.

PRESENT METHOD OF TABULATING MUNICIPAL FINANCES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN METHOD.

During the past four years an attempt has been made, and we believe that it has been partially successful, to present statistics pertaining to the finances of the various cities and towns of Rhode Island, which in the aggregate are new to a great majority of our citizens, which will be interesting to students of political economics, and which should be invaluable if rightly interpreted in certain legislative enactments.

It should be remembered that *this work has been accomplished by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics without the expenditure of any of the State's money other than that provided in the regular appropriation for the current expenses of the office.* The Commissioner again calls to the attention of the General Assembly the following facts. A small annual appropriation, which would enable the Commissioner to employ a special agent, when needed, to visit the treasurers of the various cities and towns of the State for consultation and for advisory purposes, would enable him, if proper laws pertaining to at least a partial uniformity of municipal financial accounting were enacted, to present an annual report on this subject, which, as previously stated, would be of great value to all concerned.

Recent legislation pertaining to town finances and municipal accounts has been studied by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, and the conclusion reached is that there need be no great upheaval of the various systems now in vogue in Rhode Island cities and towns, in order to bring about a uniformity of system which would make possible the compilation of annual statistics sufficiently accurate for the settlement of all questions which may arise.

What is needed principally, is a law making compulsory the publication of all receipts and expenditures in a systematic manner, or in other words, the exact source from which all revenues arise, for what exact purpose all expenditures are made, and for what objects all loans are contracted and disbursed.

A UNIFORM FISCAL YEAR would be of great advantage in the comparison of municipal statistics.

The desirability of establishing a uniform official year needs no argument; but the opposition to such a principle would doubtless be strong, although such opposition could not be founded on a true basis. Whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the adoption of a uniform date, could doubtless be adjusted by a conference of all interested parties, and such legislation as might be necessary could be enacted to secure the desired results in the case of those municipalities which might not be inclined to agree with the majority.

CITY OR TOWN INDEBTEDNESS should be given the greatest possible publicity. So-called temporary loans are to a certain extent in the same class as fixed debts, inasmuch as there is generally at all times in every municipality certain temporary interest-bearing loans which are no sooner paid off than they are renewed and which are for all practical purposes, permanent in character. Nearly every city or town at the end of each fiscal year has a number of obligations which may or may not have been audited or approved; obligations which are just as much a debt as any bond issue which has been made. Such loans and obligations should most certainly be considered in any presentation of the financial conditions of a municipality.

A QUESTIONABLE ASSET which is often used to reduce the apparent amount of indebtedness is unpaid taxes. It is doubtless true that a certain per cent. of such delinquent revenues is generally collected, but there comes a time in every case when such assets or a portion thereof are found to be uncollectible. Would it not be advisable, therefore, to fix a limit of two or at the most three years, as a period of time when unpaid taxes should be allowed to appear as an offset to indebtedness in municipal finances?

A comprehensive rule in regard to indebtedness, and one which would enable students of finance to tabulate such statistics in the most approved manner, would be one which would require every municipal treasurer's report to present a complete statement of the purpose for which every loan was negotiated, and the objects for which revenues accruing from all loans were used.

LAWS SUGGESTED.

As a result of a continued study of municipal finance, the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics recommends to the General Assembly of Rhode Island:

a. The enactment of a law requiring city and town treasurers, auditors or other accounting officers, to furnish annually to the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, a comprehensive detailed

report of all revenues and expenditures of their respective towns, including such receipts and disbursements as pertain to municipal finance, which are in some cases at the present time collected and paid out by town clerks, superintendents of city or town asylums and farms, or by other town officers. At his discretion, the Commissioner may require town treasurers to fill out their reports upon blanks to be furnished by the Bureau of Industrial Statistics; and upon the request of city or town treasurers or other accounting officers, the Commissioner shall be required to give to said treasurers any assistance they may require in compiling such reports, the cost of such service to be paid for by the city or town demanding such service.

b. The enactment of a law requiring the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics to furnish every town treasurer with a book of forms for the issuance of notes for money borrowed. The note shall bear the amount thereof, the date of issue, the interest which it bears, and the date when it will become due for payment, and a record of every note so issued shall be kept by town treasurers in such form as the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics may designate.

c. The enactment of a law prescribing the manner in which town treasurers shall make notes for the raising of money otherwise than by the issue of bonds, what steps shall be taken to authorize such issue, how they shall be approved and countersigned, and what records shall be made of such notes when they have been cancelled.

d. The enactment of a law authorizing—when towns may so desire—the appointment of town accountants, who in their respective towns shall examine monthly all bills incurred or drafts or orders made by any town board or duly authorized town official, said town accountants to draw orders upon their several treasurers for the payment of such accounts as are found correct. The town accountants to keep accurate records of all such transactions in a manner to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, and to present annually to their respective towns detailed reports of all the

financial transactions which they have been appointed to audit and approve.

e. The enactment of a law requiring the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics to make an audit of the accounts of any town when so requested by any town council, to prescribe for towns making such demands, a system of accounts which will be most effective in securing uniformity of classification, and to oversee the installation of such accounts when so requested.

TABLE 1.—AGGREGATE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, AND CASH BALANCES,
THIRTY-EIGHT CITIES AND TOWNS.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Total current receipts.	Total current expenditures.	Cash at beginning of year.	Cash at end of year.
Barrington	\$65,128 32	\$57,830 66	\$11,088 86	\$18,386 52
Bristol	111,096 75	101,873 80	17,359 03	26,781 98
Burrillville	124,894 07	128,372 46	14,042 49	10,564 10
Central Falls	457,222 53	*461,648 04	13,823 56	14,510 36
Charlestown	13,650 05	10,719 40	3,084 91	6,015 56
Coventry	68,984 00	65,220 39	4,718 37	8,481 98
Cranston	419,991 47	434,434 83	15,677 26	1,233 90
Cumberland	251,114 96	249,565 05	6,037 52	7,587 43
East Greenwich	52,892 18	53,289 67	1,110 34	712 85
East Providence	358,902 82	355,421 46	350 99	3,832 35
Exeter	12,441 58	12,938 02	2,312 53	1,816 09
Foster	12,905 49	13,697 54	3,611 36	2,819 31
Glocester	44,187 29	47,456 50	7,033 38	3,764 17
Hopkinton	28,486 64	29,359 72	3,588 06	2,714 98
Jamestown	34,327 02	37,130 56	2,912 20	108 66
Johnston	177,817 22	174,456 95	667 71	4,027 98
Lincoln	137,677 90	137,263 06	445 09	859 93
Little Compton	22,154 87	22,232 93	763 61	685 55
Middletown	41,721 41	38,480 60	5,349 58	8,590 39
Narragansett	81,850 60	85,038 29	6,018 31	2,830 62
Newport	1,049,209 92	1,052,134 86	38,600 88	35,675 94
New Shoreham	18,345 76	18,019 34	104 47	430 89
North Kingstown	70,708 63	69,310 81	2,927 75	4,325 57
North Providence	178,491 39	181,106 64	8,030 10	5,414 85
North Smithfield	100,791 19	103,455 85	6,764 26	4,099 60
Pawtucket	2,681,134 04	2,601,292 88	57,197 26	137,038 42
Portsmouth	33,164 10	31,182 16	1,288 32	3,270 26
Providence	8,177,721 56	8,090,194 61	296,089 16	383,616 11
Richmond	15,736 57	16,427 02	7,069 07	6,378 62
Scituate	93,166 11	94,971 46	2,051 54	246 19
Smithfield	35,927 48	35,893 00	777 73	812 21
South Kingstown	189,545 51	189,502 84	1,268 48	1,311 15
Tiverton	145,185 99	145,363 85	1,262 73	1,084 87
Warren	155,114 94	159,307 89	5,195 62	1,002 67
Warwick	691,825 94	698,760 99	14,516 28	7,581 23
Westerly	620,487 12	588,856 20	53,237 98	84,868 90
West Greenwich	3,288 86	3,174 99	387 72	481 59
Woonsocket	1,233,911 67	1,282,380 05	85,873 11	37,404 73
Total	\$18,011,183 95	\$17,877,565 37	\$702,637 62	\$841,368 51

*Accounts charged to 1912 paid in 1913, \$5,112.31.

TABLE II.—AGGREGATE CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS, THIRTY-EIGHT CITIES AND TOWNS.

RECEIPTS.	Aggregate.	TOTAL.	
		6 Cities.	32 Towns.
Departmental	\$437,874 58	\$315,155 32	\$122,719 26
General government	53,485 86	46,307 64	7,178 22
Protection of life and property	13,702 66	11,154 87	2,547 79
Health and sanitation	18,643 52	18,580 52	63 00
Highways and bridges	139,720 18	133,958 37	5,761 81
Charities	32,298 81	15,665 26	16,633 55
Education, other than from State	44,549 53	30,553 16	13,996 37
Libraries	700 64	700 64	.....
Recreation	9,644 57	9,644 57	.....
Unclassified	125,128 81	48,590 29	76,538 52
Other than Departmental	\$17,573,309 37	\$13,704,035 87	\$3,869,273 50
Taxes, property and poll	8,058,016 22	6,594,281 42	1,463,734 80
Licenses, including auctioneers	810,550 87	629,639 56	180,911 31
Fines and fees	58,717 87	55,592 38	3,125 49
State, for educational purposes	175,433 81	73,981 62	101,452 19
State, for other purposes	1,885 65	198 40	1,687 25
Special assessments	82,843 80	80,132 97	2,710 83
Franchises	222,171 37	198,287 42	23,883 95
Municipal industries	1,277,308 85	1,277,308 85	.....
Cemeteries	43,054 99	39,629 14	3,425 85
Interest	176,834 89	160,508 24	16,326 65
Loans and bonds	6,644,304 72	4,572,289 54	2,072,015 18
Trust funds and bequests	22,186 33	22,186 33	.....
Total receipts	\$18,011,183 95	\$14,019,191 19	\$3,991,992 76
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>11,366,879 23</i>	<i>9,446,901 66</i>	<i>1,919,977 58</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year	702,637 62	507,261 23	195,376 39
Grand total	\$18,713,821 57	\$14,526,452 42	\$4,187,369 15

TABLE III.—AGGREGATE CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES, THIRTY-EIGHT CITIES AND TOWNS.

EXPENDITURES.	Aggregate.	TOTAL.	
		6 Cities.	32 Towns.
Departmental	\$9,185,171 99	\$7,781,184 30	\$1,403,987 69
General government, salaries	144,459 21	106,733 10	37,726 11
General government, other expenses	400,077 20	334,587 54	65,489 66
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	839,058 45	765,848 96	73,209 49
Fire department	792,138 76	764,431 73	27,707 03
Other expenses	394,907 82	366,769 71	28,138 11
Health and sanitation	723,340 34	694,135 45	29,204 89
Highways and bridges	2,614,577 78	2,244,128 07	370,449 71
Charities	326,562 43	261,750 99	64,811 44
Education, other than construction	2,322,148 98	1,696,073 86	626,075 12
Education, construction	284,905 67	215,702 52	69,203 15
Libraries	65,883 68	57,853 06	8,030 62
Recreation	265,441 62	263,991 66	1,449 96
Unclassified	11,670 05	9,177 65	2,492 40
Other than Departmental	\$8,692,393 38	\$6,140,900 97	\$2,551,492 41
Municipal industries	869,596 32	857,151 51	12,444 81
Interest	1,310,108 11	1,114,767 87	195,340 24
Cemeteries	54,490 55	42,876 96	11,613 59
Celebrations	20,677 46	16,729 11	3,948 35
Rebates	6,501 76	4,836 05	1,665 71
Soldiers' burials	3,132 85	1,958 85	1,174 00
Loans and bonds	4,637,459 77	2,609,242 76	2,028,217 01
Sinking funds	890,882 25	834,274 52	56,607 73
Taxes and licenses to State	796,105 41	593,418 74	202,686 67
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	43,640 16	20,970 00	22,670 16
Other tax expenses	47,651 83	32,527 69	15,124 14
Trust funds and bequests	12,146 91	12,146 91	
Total expenditures	\$17,877,565 37	*\$13,922,085 27	\$3,955,480 10
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>13,240,106 60</i>	<i>11,312,842 51</i>	<i>1,927,263 09</i>
Cash on hand end of year	841,368 51	609,479 46	231,889 05
Grand total	\$18,718,933 88	*\$14,531,564 73	\$4,187,369 15

*Accounts charged to 1912 paid in 1913, \$5,112.31.

TABLE IV.—DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS, SIX CITIES.

CITIES.	Departmental aggregate.	General government.	Protection of life and property.	Health and sanitation.	Highways and bridges.
Central Falls.....	\$3,944 53	\$697 20	\$539 65	\$784 74	\$210 94
Cranston.....	1,119 13	128 86			638 97
Newport.....	22,785 62	10,779 34	4,418 60		1,619 72
Pawtucket.....	64,581 06	3,636 98	2,738 00	518 34	6,030 49
Providence.....	210,984 01	30,301 32	74 40	17,130 94	122,245 55
Woonsocket.....	11,740 97	763 94	3,384 22	146 50	3,212 70
Total.....	\$315,155 32	\$46,307 64	\$11,154 87	\$18,580 52	\$133,958 37

TABLE IV.—DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS, SIX CITIES.—*Concluded.*

CITIES.	Charities.	Education other than from State.	Libraries.	Recreation.	Unclassified.
Central Falls.....		\$1,587 00	\$125 00		
Cranston.....		351 30			
Newport.....	\$154 00	5,550 42			\$263 54
Pawtucket.....	382 80	1,217 89	575 64	\$1,154 42	48,326 50
Providence.....	14,186 00	18,704 80		8,341 00	
Woonsocket.....	942 46	3,141 75		149 15	25
Total.....	\$15,665 26	\$30,553 16	\$700 64	\$9,644 57	\$48,590 29

TABLE V.—RECEIPTS OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL, SIX CITIES.

CITIES.	Taxes, property and poll.	Licenses, including auctioneers.	Fines and fees.	Education.	STATE.	
					Other purposes.	Special assess- ments.
Central Falls.....	\$154,077 44	\$33,116 34	.....	\$7,403 30	\$198 40	\$6,517 16
Cranston.....	223,432 60	17,994 29	\$1,126 00	5,957 39	.....	37 20
Newport.....	602,047 63	27,851 35	.....	6,900 48	.....	.....
Pawtucket.....	814,901 56	76,095 92	10,595 57	11,134 45	.....	16,795 69
Providence.....	4,389,036 38	412,816 85	41,204 04	32,245 94	.....	45,356 84
Woonsocket.....	410,785 81	61,764 81	2,666 77	10,340 06	.....	11,426 08
Total.....	\$6,594,281 42	\$629,639 56	\$55,592 38	\$73,981 62	\$198 40	\$80,132 97

TABLE V.—RECEIPTS OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL, SIX CITIES.—*Concluded.*

CITIES.	Franchises.	Municipal industries.	Cemeteries.	Interest.	Loans and bonds.	Trust funds and bequests.
Central Falls...	\$1,857 28	\$10,712 75	.....	\$395 33	\$239,000 00	.....
Cranston.....	2,563 18	.....	.....	2,761 68	165,000 00	.....
Newport.....	4,486 67	3,327 85	.....	5,310 32	370,000 00	\$6,500 00
Pawtucket.....	15,581 04	304,769 83	\$6,464 15	33,537 90	1,320,735 50	5,941 37
Providence.....	169,812 9	816,940 22	33,164 99	88,860 32	1,927,554 04	9,744 96
Woonsocket....	3,986 28	141,558 20	.....	29,642 69	550,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$198,287 42	\$1,277,308 85	\$39,629 14	\$160,508 24	\$4,572,289 54	\$22,186 33

TABLE VI.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, SIX CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate departmental expenditures.	General government, salaries.	General government, other expenses.	PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.		
				Police and special officers.	Fire department.	Other expenses.
Central Falls.	\$194,598 57	\$12,089 56	\$8,396 66	\$24,164 41	\$15,604 57	.....
Cranston.	201,369 79	4,250 00	15,971 52	12,905 23	9,928 59	\$1,328 00
Newport.	581,787 62	19,717 33	17,125 65	55,487 08	58,540 46	18,120 17
Pawtucket.	894,864 49	16,360 00	38,108 66	105,819 69	100,234 50	13,869 09
Providence.	5,440,327 19	45,566 21	239,414 62	518,218 10	501,819 29	329,897 89
Woonsocket.	468,236 64	8,750 00	15,570 43	49,254 45	78,304 32	3,554 56
Total.	\$7,781,184 30	\$106,733 10	\$334,587 54	\$765,848 96	\$764,431 73	\$366,769 71

TABLE VI.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, SIX CITIES.—Continued.

CITIES.	Health and sanitation.	Highways and bridges.	Charities.	EDUCATION.	
				Other than construction.	Construction.
Central Falls.	\$13,978 43	\$39,167 02	\$3,899 45	\$59,144 42	\$6,384 99
Cranston.	2,410 11	52,599 70	2,963 13	84,197 65	11,243 77
Newport.	75,916 04	99,391 11	20,868 74	137,860 90	.....
Pawtucket.	57,655 03	227,234 88	37,576 54	264,571 38	.....
Providence.	504,796 66	1,691,788 17	182,512 20	1,038,211 30	198,073 76
Woonsocket.	39,379 18	133,947 19	13,930 93	112,088 21	.....
Total.	\$694,135 45	\$2,244,128 07	\$261,750 99	\$1,696,073 86	\$215,702 52

TABLE VI.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, SIX CITIES.—Concluded.

CITIES.	Libraries.	Recreation.	Unclassified.
Central Falls.	\$3,577 49	\$5,696 08	\$2,495 49
Cranston.	3,100 00	.....	472 09
Newport. . . . .	.....	78,760 14	.....
Pawtucket.	16,175 79	17,258 93	.....
Providence.	31,500 00	158,528 99	.....
Woonsocket.	3,499 78	3,747 52	6,210 07
Total.	\$57,853 06	\$263,991 66	\$9,177 65

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL PURPOSES, SIX CITIES.

CITIES.	Municipal industries, including water.	Interest.	Cemeteries.	Celebrations.	Rebates.	Soldiers' burials.
Central Falls.....	\$6,903 32	\$3,935 73	.....	\$300 00	\$221 70	.....
Cranston.....	.....	40,936 42	.....	250 00	92 04	\$167 85
Newport.....	10,000 00	47,550 92	\$674 30	2,838 96	102 95	105 00
Pawtucket.....	271,213 00	188,439 10	10,161 70	3,711 81	2,255 36	210 00
Providence.....	461,940 41	721,034 29	32,040 96	9,300 99	149 50	1,371 00
Woonsocket.....	107,094 78	112,871 41	.....	327 35	2,014 50	105 00
Total.....	\$857,151 51	\$1,114,767 87	\$42,876 96	\$16,729 11	\$4,836 05	\$1,958 85

TABLE VII.—EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL PURPOSES, SIX CITIES.—*Concluded.*

CITIES.	Loans and bonds.	Sinking funds.	Taxes and licenses to State.	Assessors' and collectors' salaries.	Other tax expenses not specified.	Trust funds and bequests.
Central Falls.....	\$233,418 20	.....	\$21,750 52	\$450 00	\$70 00	.....
Cranston.....	140,000 00	\$10,000 00	36,319 95	2,997 78	2,301 00	.....
Newport.....	331,000 00	17,893 00	57,182 11	3,000 00	.....	.....
Pawtucket.....	1,000,500 00	143,448 65	63,173 26	3,132 93	8,035 67	\$12,146 91
Providence.....	454,324 56	562,230 91	378,168 97	9,889 29	19,416 54	.....
Woonsocket.....	450,000 00	100,701 96	36,823 93	1,500 00	2,704 48	.....
Total.....	\$2,609,242 76	\$834,274 52	\$593,418 74	\$20,970 00	\$32,527 69	\$12,146 91

TABLE VIII.—DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS, THIRTY-TWO TOWNS.

Towns.	Aggregate departmental.	General government.	Protection of life and property.	Health and sanitation.	Highways and bridges.	Charities.	Education other than from State.	Unclassified.
Barrington.....	\$748 24	\$702 24			\$46 00		\$182 12	
Bristol.....	1,325 35	1,146 23				\$489 53	22 00	\$18,901 09
Burlington.....	19,517 17	104 25						
Charlestown.....	31 30	91 05						
Coventry.....	3,567 51	13 70						
Cumberland.....	8,072 19	4 50						
East Greenwich.....	32 15				460 21		123 50	2,000 00
East Providence.....	4,290 52	730 60	\$1,208 80		13 65		216 70	
Exeter.....	3,073 81	48 22			1,163 36		14 00	
Foster.....	31 55	20 00					1,090 53	67 23
Glocester.....	608 83	38 42					50 00	29 05
Hopkinton.....	1,098 33	21 39					11 55	
Jameson.....	971 43	71 43					5 00	
Johnston.....	1,930 28						1,061 44	900 00
Lincoln.....	2,216 89	30 90						
Little Compton.....	933 75	15 00			1,054 71		281 20	
Middletown.....	292 64	161 64					122 50	
Narragansett.....	5,162 11	788 60	1,308 74		41 00		651 10	122 65
New Shoreham.....	289 00	289 00			200 31		50 00	
North Kingstown.....	275 60	112 00	12 60				1 00	2,846 34
North Providence.....	50,702 27	488 88						
North Smithfield.....	146 76							
Portsmouth.....	1,185 06	449 14	17 65				102 00	4 00
Richmond.....	727 24	11 00					136 50	50,017 79
Scituate.....	1,315 54						70 50	
Smithfield.....	378 75							36 44
South Kingstown.....	4,307 81	313 75					695 38	1,315 54
Tiverton.....	894 56						360 00	
Warren.....	1,460 50	331 00					3,937 26	
Warwick.....	4,594 67	1,163 98						
Westerly.....	1,964 45						506 54	10 27
West Greenwich.....							2,341 10	277 06
Total.....	\$122,719 26	\$7,178 22	\$2,547 79	\$63 00	\$5,761 81	\$16,633 55	\$13,996 37	\$76,538 52

TABLE IX.—RECEIPTS OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL, THIRTY-TWO TOWNS.

Towns.	Taxes, property and poll.	Licenses, including auctioneers.	Fines and fees.	FROM STATE.		Special assessments.	Fran- chises.	Muni- cipal Indus- tries.	Ceme- teries.	Interest.	Loans and bonds.	Trust funds and bequests.
				Educational purposes.	Other purposes.							
Barrington.....	\$43,280 65	\$447 02	\$2 00	\$3,035 07	.....	\$87 00	\$352 02	.....	\$643 17	\$120 15	\$16,500 00	.....
Bristol.....	85,636 34	16,377 42	361 33	5,148 40	.....	.....	1,514 39	.....	309 00	334 52	.....	.....
Burrillville.....	53,551 47	9,580 06	116 60	5,312 96	\$687 29	.....	65 27	.....	.....	1,063 25	35,000 00	.....
Charlestown.....	11,258 72	1,250 21	.....	900 37	15 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 26	105 00	.....
Cohasset.....	46,876 85	6,129 67	.....	4,715 91	218 33	.....	199 34	.....	1,900 00	376 39	5,000 00	.....
Cumberland.....	111,950 15	12,980 19	.....	5,304 01	63 57	.....	1,217 23	.....	.....	527 62	111,000 00	.....
East Greenwich.....	24,059 76	3,857 29	1 20	2,889 65	.....	.....	318 15	.....	.....	310 15	19,000 00	.....
East Providence.....	189,898 29	12,860 72	1,334 45	6,361 23	131 53	2,423 83	10,542 92	.....	.....	1,906 36	131,606 80	.....
Exeter.....	5,307 57	610 43	.....	1,296 29	24 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 80	1,074 33	.....
Foster.....	8,223 94	578 29	.....	1,912 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	87 28	1,972 00	.....
Glocester.....	8,747 60	675 00	.....	1,865 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289 93	32,000 00	.....
Hopkinton.....	17,721 87	465 15	.....	3,016 46	12 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 02	6,075 00	.....
Janestown.....	23,013 78	122 00	.....	1,168 08	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	2,001 73	6,850 00	.....
Johnston.....	37,679 45	7,654 59	.....	4,502 60	.....	391 29	.....	.....	.....	659 01	125,000 00	.....
Lincoln.....	80,126 20	9,041 27	.....	5,088 45	108 06	.....	512 70	.....	.....	584 34	40,000 00	.....
Little Compton.....	11,091 76	283 19	.....	1,325 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 48	8,500 00	.....
Middleton.....	22,624 00	249 00	.....	1,307 97	.....	.....	169 33	.....	.....	137 20	17,000 00	.....
Narragansett.....	58,260 83	6,432 44	.....	1,658 44	.....	.....	2,725 00	.....	.....	171 62	9,995 83	.....
New Shoreham.....	35,115 07	1,686 47	.....	2,320 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Kingstown.....	33,951 49	8,011 50	66 70	3,440 14	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 35	30,000 00	.....
North Providence.....	20,368 47	2,875 06	.....	3,727 27	.....	670 96	.....	.....	.....	801 20	80,560 00	.....
North Smithfield.....	21,014 08	3,747 98	275 62	3,015 42	68 32	200 00	.....	.....	.....	117 16	74,000 00	.....
Portsmouth.....	12,229 11	753 30	4 00	1,836 99	52 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 37	5,000 00	.....
Richmond.....	20,359 34	2,415 65	.....	1,912 52	.....	.....	55 65	.....	.....	133 12	.....	.....
Scituate.....	18,154 68	326 46	6 00	2,499 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 84	66,974 57	.....
Smithfield.....	45,021 63	756 00	.....	4,554 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 51	14,500 00	.....
South Kingstown.....	38,419 18	6,336 75	26 37	2,870 74	.....	2,082 62	.....	.....	.....	282 59	132,510 00	.....
Tiverton.....	68,592 51	9,953 00	108 55	7,430 11	.....	111 38	.....	.....	191 20	69 29	96,290 00	.....
Warwick.....	182,608 27	39,959 52	525 00	7,139 52	.....	490 98	.....	.....	.....	4,734 24	70,000 00	.....
Westerly.....	114,143 51	13,382 68	297 67	4,480 96	200 00	2,264 72	.....	.....	.....	516 20	450,000 00	.....
West Greenwich.....	2,561 58	128 00	.....	554 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 46	485,501 65	.....
Total.....	\$1,463,734 80	\$180,911 31	\$3,125 49	\$101,452 19	\$1,687 25	\$2,710 83	\$23,883 95	.....	\$3,425 65	\$16,326 65	\$2,072,015 18	.....

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, THIRTY-TWO TOWNS.

TOWNS.	Aggregate depart- mental.	General govern- ment, salaries.	General govern- ment, other expenses.	PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.			Health and sanitation.
				Police and special officers.	Fire. depart- ment.	Other expenses.	
Barrington.....	\$28,360 41	\$1,200 00	\$2,174 07	\$1,483 50	\$200 00	\$175 45	\$166 80
Bristol.....	75,470 13	2,172 16	1,710 63	6,146 47	2,817 24	1,416 22	3,234 02
Burrillville.....	50,893 45	1,441 67	2,091 36	1,464 88	291 79	248 70	279 15
Charlestown.....	8,080 87	342 50	144 63	110 50	30 42	106 95	62 20
Coventry.....	35,243 31	668 60	1,589 58	718 35	368 68	4,490 13	669 33
Cumberland.....	93,488 04	1,895 00	6,908 71	4,350 39	163 20	145 83	878 89
East Greenwich...	26,256 48	568 37	1,324 06	659 89	.....	79 00	393 00
East Providence...	191,373 96	5,517 99	10,633 60	21,064 72	6,650 23	4,066 07	1,723 75
Exeter.....	11,001 30	193 65	352 08	51 00	76 93	161 16	2 45
Foster.....	8,836 05	229 59	213 16	110 97	72 60	124 70	22 65
Glocester.....	14,260 73	465 85	1,069 16	91 30	42 30	198 16	5 95
Hopkinton.....	18,423 03	350 00	242 06	258 47	.....	187 15	23 15
Jamestown.....	15,704 55	897 23	1,673 23	1,158 63	707 89	275 65	860 16
Johnston.....	46,062 67	1,438 00	1,212 56	1,815 68	1,158 56	408 37	803 14
Lincoln.....	76,220 99	1,753 39	3,654 61	1,062 20	176 43	601 10	592 60
Little Compton...	10,054 12	440 64	178 27	109 05	.....	363 77	68 25
Middletown.....	16,410 07	593 33	557 19	101 55	.....	61 00	179 58
Narragansett.....	50,792 32	1,457 50	3,400 60	3,745 72	8,174 91	477 85	4,258 79
New Shoreham....	8,823 43	800 00	1,318 36	.....	.....	248 40	.....
North Kingstown..	26,878 98	1,000 00	1,116 18	244 50	.....	219 90	103 25
North Providence..	54,518 83	1,593 58	2,341 39	2,009 66	2,799 69	717 56	178 25
North Smithfield..	21,524 85	440 00	993 48	442 50	467 72	180 91	94 50
Portsmouth.....	17,911 24	1,504 00	897 41	1,024 95	.....	207 30	3 10
Richmond.....	10,750 99	568 50	664 33	172 40	110 82	274 19	16 25
Scituate.....	10,039 89	429 00	307 50	109 95	210 90	393 42	336 50
Smithfield.....	22,695 01	630 00	1,948 28	1,541 18	309 15	842 72	340 75
South Kingstown..	63,468 82	1,341 00	2,111 34	212 00	.....	900 30	72 50
Tiverton.....	49,538 00	1,048 18	3,714 62	4,993 22	43 50	893 97	225 65
Warren.....	63,130 75	1,745 37	2,641 02	4,788 76	2,809 07	2,920 91	1,698 54
Warwick.....	159,974 33	2,800 00	3,613 39	7,352 17	.....	4,992 10	11,565 41
Westerly.....	115,017 12	2,028 00	4,598 33	5,814 93	25 00	1,717 82	346 33
West Greenwich....	2,782 97	173 00	94 48	.....	.....	41 35	.....
Total.....	\$1,403,987 69	\$37,726 10	\$65,489 67	\$73,209 49	\$27,707 03	\$28,138 11	\$29,204 89

TABLE X.—DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURES, THIRTY-TWO TOWNS.—*Concluded.*

TOWNS.	Highways and bridges.	Charities.	EDUCATION.		Libraries.	Recrea- tion.	Un- classified.
			Other than con- struction.	Con- struction.			
Barrington.....	\$9,623 96	\$435 68	\$12,378 72		\$500 00		\$22 23
Bristol.....	18,916 95	2,041 99	25,948 71	8,922 94	850 00	1,171 91	120 89
Burrillville.....	14,016 25	2,659 24	27,412 59	987 82			
Charlestown.....	2,812 86	519 59	3,926 22		25 00		
Coventry.....	6,019 95	3,187 44	17,221 25		300 00		10 00
Cumberland.....	32,954 45	9,098 11	37,093 46				
East Greenwich....	5,047 56	1,176 32	15,468 73	1,339 55	200 00		
East Providence...	48,837 23	4,197 04	87,339 58		1,250 00		93 75
Exeter.....	2,326 61	3,867 96	3,853 21	100 00	16 25		
Foster.....	2,281 64	1,396 88	4,181 36	202 50			
Glocester.....	2,601 44	3,419 59	5,542 15	724 83	100 00		
Hopkinton.....	2,203 94	838 78	13,719 48		600 00		
Jamestown.....	5,471 14	559 10	3,788 72		107 30	152 54	52 96
Johnson.....	12,750 89	4,066 25	22,409 22				
Lincoln.....	18,014 59	3,225 91	27,285 24	19,820 64	30 00		4 28
Little Compton....	2,722 17	845 36	5,092 51		197 53		36 57
Middletown.....	7,953 97	659 65	6,169 81	53 75			80 24
Narragansett.....	22,050 02	518 37	6,472 31		200 00		36 25
New Shoreham.....	1,503 05	612 46	4,059 33		50 00		231 83
North Kingstown..	4,975 27	1,804 49	16,413 39	302 00	700 00		
North Providence..	7,347 82	522 81	18,477 70	18,370 37	150 00	10 00	
North Smithfield..	6,541 91	901 38	11,462 45				
Portsmouth.....	4,270 05	1,712 63	8,132 95		150 00	8 85	
Richmond.....	2,319 64	704 86	5,795 00	125 00			
Scituate.....	1,868 34	888 92	5,242 67	252 69			
Smithfield.....	4,896 67	843 80	11,138 46		200 00		4 00
South Kingstown..	16,926 34	3,128 09	30,669 34	7,747 85		56 66	303 40
Tiverton.....	20,651 13	1,791 19	13,834 86	2,004 40	200 00		137 28
Warren.....	15,039 55	1,750 00	27,488 55	1,000 00	1,000 00	50 00	198 98
Warwick.....	25,036 65	3,808 97	93,077 03	5,582 03	1,004 54		1,142 04
Westerly.....	42,003 13	3,428 44	53,170 66	1,666 78	200 00		17 70
West Greenwich...	464 54	200 14	1,809 46				
Total.....	\$370,449 71	\$64,811 44	\$626,075 12	\$69,203 15	\$8,030 62	\$1,449 96	\$2,492 40

TABLE XI.—EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL, THIRTY-TWO TOWNS.

Towns.	Municipal industries.	Interest.	Cemeteries.	Celebrations.	Rebates.	Soldiers' burials.	Loans and bonds.	Sinking funds.	Taxes and licenses to State.	Assessors' and collectors' salaries.	Other tax expenses not specified.
Barrington	\$300 00	\$2,625 92	\$8,645 90	\$75 00		\$13 00	\$12,500 00		\$4,332 93	\$800 00	\$177 50
Bridgton	2,000 00	9,038 82	204 88	885 00				\$4,500 00	8,334 57	700 00	542 60
Burlington		6,679 45		100 00	\$1,010 30	85 00	30,300 00	23,364 65	6,036 86	475 00	437 75
Charlestown		241 63	2 00	50 00	35 50	105 00	15,250 00		1,947 65	325 00	287 45
Coweney		5,135 26	2,090 05	50 00		50 00	15,300 00		5,981 50	881 50	588 77
Cumberland		2,314 25		200 00	135 15	105 00	136,000 00	2,000 00	11,847 21	1,108 86	1,706 54
East Greenwich		2,398 73		100 00		35 00	20,400 00		3,595 36	1,599 10	1,105 50
East Providence	4,696 17	30,938 49	152 14	250 00	9 27	255 00	101,592 00	6,000 00	14,213 86	2,950 00	3,182 57
Exeter		556 37			3 06		275 00		561 13	353 00	108 20
Foster			29 50	10 00			3,912 60		556 06		
Glooster		890 73		50 00	12 70		31,000 00		1,072 34	102 00	68 00
Hopkinton		1,960 05		136 35	12 50	50 00	17,000 00		1,392 38	188 31	197 10
Jamestown	1,132 83	3,637 59	7 00		38 20		12,400 00	2,450 00	1,276 80	401 21	81 38
Johnston		8,672 13				35 00	111,000 00	3,074 94	4,564 71	800 00	217 50
Lincoln		11,767 66		100 00	7 50		37,880 00	2,500 00	6,530 54	758 15	1,098 22
Little Compton		389 60	22 75				8,500 00		2,845 56	200 00	140 90
Middletown		1,289 67	267 37				17,000 00		2,991 76	220 00	301 73
Narragansett	2,610 00	8,737 76			200 00		17,000 00		4,844 33	540 60	313 88
New Shoreham	339 14	7,039 45	100 00				25,000 00	1,300 00	884 99	751 54	80 79
North Kingstown		6,419 53		100 00	24 31	50 00	100,000 00		8,786 19	600 00	151 80
North Providence		9,013 89		100 00	95 95	35 00	77,000 00	11,418 14	4,462 08	1,101 25	361 50
North Smithfield		1,745 01					8,500 00		2,568 94	343 00	254 05
Portsmouth		170 00					2,825 00		4,240 92	200 00	160 00
Portsmouth		1,090 38	66 00	100 00	47 00		81,743 40		1,330 15	148 80	68 70
Scituate		352 87	11 50	60 00		35 00	9,500 00		2,628 80	100 00	
Smithfield		1,101 34					113,700 00		2,037 40	411 00	148 25
South Kingstown		5,819 85		100 00		35 00	86,000 00		4,942 72	1,136 30	300 15
Tiverton		2,717 67					86,000 00		5,616 45	1,052 18	439 55
Warren	1,366 67	3,008 46		957 00		256 00	425,000 00		8,408 41	1,125 00	1,311 60
Warwick		45,360 81		250 00	27 30				62,793 43	3,329 96	1,769 66
Westerly		14,241 49		275 00	5 70	30 00	447,131 01		11,066 88	26 00	479 00
West Greenwich		7 78	14 50						343 74		
Total	\$12,444 81	\$195,340 24	\$11,613 59	\$3,948 35	\$1,665 71	\$1,174 00	\$2,028,217 01	\$56,607 73	\$202,086 67	\$22,670 16	\$15,124 14

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, CITIES, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.

RECEIPTS.	Providence, estimated population, 246,553. Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.	Pawtucket, estimated population, 56,846. Year ending Dec. 31, 1912.	Woonsocket, estimated population, 42,379. Year ending Dec. 30, 1912.
Departmental	\$210,983 01	\$64,581 06	\$11,740 97
General government	30,301 32	3,636 98	763 94
Protection of life and property	74 40	2,738 00	3,384 22
Health and sanitation	17,130 94	518 34	146 50
Highways and bridges	122,245 55	6,030 49	3,212 70
Charities	14,186 00	382 80	942 46
Education, other than from State	18,704 80	1,217 89	3,141 75
Libraries		575 64	
Recreation	8,341 00	1,154 42	149 15
Unclassified		*48,326 50	25
Other than Departmental	\$7,966,737 55	\$2,616,552 98	\$1,222,170 70
Taxes, property and poll	4,389,036 38	814,901 56	410,785 81
Licenses, including auctioneers	412,816 85	76,095 92	61,764 81
Fines and fees	41,204 04	10,595 57	2,666 77
State, for educational purposes	32,245 94	11,134 45	10,340 06
State, for other purposes			
Special assessments	45,356 84	16,795 69	11,426 08
Franchises	169,812 97	15,581 04	3,986 28
Municipal industries	816,940 22	304,769 83	141,558 20
Cemeteries	33,164 99	6,464 15	
Interest	88,860 32	33,537 90	29,642 69
Loans and bonds	1,927,554 04	1,320,735 50	550,000 00
Trust funds and bequests	9,744 96	5,941 37	
Total receipts	\$8,177,721 56	\$2,681,134 04	\$1,233,911 67
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>6,250,167 62</i>	<i>1,360,398 54</i>	<i>683,911 71</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year	296,089 16	57,197 26	85,873 11
Grand total	\$8,473,810 72	\$2,738,331 30	\$1,319,784 78

*Includes credit balance.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, CITIES, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.

EXPENDITURES.	Providence, estimated population, 246,553. Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.	Pawtucket, estimated population, 56,846. Year ending Dec. 31, 1912.	Woonsocket, estimated population, 42,379. Year ending Dec. 30, 1912.
Departmental	\$5,440,327 19	\$894,864 49	\$468,236 64
General government, salaries	45,566 21	16,360 00	8,750 00
General government, other expenses	239,414 62	38,108 66	15,570 43
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	518,218 10	105,819 69	49,254 45
Fire department	501,819 29	100,234 50	78,304 32
Other expenses	329,897 89	13,869 09	3,554 56
Health and sanitation	504,796 66	57,655 03	39,379 18
Highways and bridges	1,691,788 17	227,234 88	133,947 19
Charities	182,512 20	37,576 54	13,930 93
Education, other than construction	1,038,211 30	264,571 38	112,088 21
Education, construction	198,073 76		
Libraries	31,500 00	16,175 79	3,499 78
Recreation	158,528 99	17,258 93	3,747 52
Unclassified			6,210 07
Other than Departmental	\$2,649,867 42	\$1,706,428 39	\$814,143 41
Municipal industries	461,940 41	271,213 00	107,094 78
Interest	721,034 29	188,439 10	112,871 41
Cemeteries	32,040 96	10,161 70	
Celebrations	9,300 99	3,711 81	327 35
Rebates	149 50	2,255 36	2,014 50
Soldiers' burials	1,371 00	210 00	105 00
Loans and bonds	454,324 56	1,000,500 00	450,000 00
Sinking funds	562,230 91	143,448 65	100,701 96
Taxes and licenses to State	378,168 97	63,173 26	36,823 93
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	9,889 29	3,132 93	1,500 00
Other tax expenses, not specified	19,416 54	8,035 67	2,704 48
Trust funds and bequests		12,146 91	
Total expenditures	\$8,090,194 61	\$2,601,292 88	\$1,282,380 05
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>7,635,870 05</i>	<i>1,600,792 88</i>	<i>832,380 05</i>
Cash on hand end of year	383,616 11	137,038 42	37,404 73
Grand total	\$8,473,810 72	\$2,738,331 30	\$1,319,784 78

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, CITIES, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Newport, estimated population, 28,941. Year ending Dec. 28, 1912.	Central Falls, estimated population, 24,546. Year ending Dec. 29, 1912.	Cranston, estimated population, 23,951. Year ending April 9, 1912.
Departmental	\$22,785 62	\$3,944 53	\$1,119 13
General government	10,779 34	697 20	128 86
Protection of life and property	4,418 60	539 65	.....
Health and sanitation . . . . .	.....	784 74	.....
Highways and bridges	1,619 72	210 94	638 97
Charities	154 00	.....	.....
Education, other than from State	5,550 42	1,587 00	351 30
Libraries . . . . .	.....	125 00	.....
Recreation . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Unclassified	263 54	.....	.....
Other than Departmental	\$1,026,424 30	\$453,278 00	\$418,872 34
Taxes, property and poll	602,047 63	154,077 44	223,432 60
Licenses, including auctioneers	27,851 35	33,116 34	17,994 29
Fines and fees . . . . .	.....	.....	1,126 00
State, for educational purposes	6,900 48	7,403 30	5,957 39
State, for other purposes . . . . .	.....	198 40	.....
Special assessments . . . . .	.....	6,517 16	37 20
Franchises	4,486 67	1,857 28	2,563 18
Municipal industries	3,327 85	10,712 75	.....
Cemeteries . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Interest	5,310 32	395 33	2,761 68
Loans and bonds	370,000 00	239,000 00	165,000 00
Trust funds and bequests	6,500 00	.....	.....
Total receipts	\$1,049,209 92	\$457,222 53	\$419,991 47
Receipts, less loans	679,209 92	218,222 53	254,991 47
Cash on hand beginning of year	38,600 88	13,823 56	15,677 26
Grand total	\$1,087,810 80	\$471,046 09	\$435,668 73

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, CITIES, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Newport, estimated population, 28,941. Year ending Dec. 28, 1912.	Central Falls, estimated population, 24,546. Year ending Dec. 29, 1912.	Cranston, estimated population, 23,951. Year ending April 9, 1912.
Departmental	\$581,787 62	\$194,598 57	\$201,369 79
General government, salaries	19,717 33	12,089 56	4,250 00
General government, other purposes	17,125 65	8,396 66	15,971 52
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	55,487 08	24,164 41	12,905 23
Fire department	58,540 46	15,604 57	9,928 59
Other expenses	18,120 17		1,328 00
Health and sanitation	75,916 04	13,978 43	2,410 11
Highways and bridges	99,391 11	39,167 02	52,599 70
Charities	20,868 74	3,899 45	2,963 13
Education, other than construction	137,860 90	59,144 42	84,197 65
Education, construction		6,384 99	11,243 77
Libraries		3,577 49	3,100 00
Recreation	78,760 14	5,696 08	
Unclassified		2,495 49	472 09
Other than Departmental	\$470,347 24	\$267,049 47	\$233,065 04
Municipal industries	10,000 00	6,903 32	
Interest	47,550 92	3,935 73	40,936 42
Cemeteries	674 30		
Celebrations	2,838 96	300 00	250 00
Rebates	102 95	221 70	92 04
Soldiers' burials	105 00		167 85
Loans and bonds	331,000 00	233,418 20	140,000 00
Sinking funds	17,893 00		10,000 00
Taxes and licenses to State	57,182 11	21,750 52	36,319 95
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	3,000 00	450 00	2,997 78
Other tax expenses, not specified		70 00	2,301 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$1,052,134 86	\$461,648 04	\$434,434 83
Expenditures, less loans	721,134 86	228,229 84	294,434 83
Cash on hand end of year	35,675 94	14,510 36	1,233 90
Grand total	\$1,087,810 80	*\$476,158 40	\$435,668 73

*Accounts charged to 1912 paid in 1913, \$5,112.31.

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Warwick, estimated population, 28,641. Year ending Oct. 1, 1912.	E. Providence, estimated population, 17,307. Year ending Oct. 11, 1913.	Cumberland, estimated population, 10,517. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$4,594 67	\$4,260 52	\$8,072 19
General government	1,163 98	730 60	13 70
Protection of life and property		1,208 80	
Health and sanitation	63 00		
Highways and bridges	424 53	1,163 36	460 21
Charities	325 00		5,381 58
Education, other than from State	2,341 10	1,090 53	216 70
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified	277 06	67 23	2,000 00
Other than Departmental	\$687,231 27	\$354,642 30	\$243,042 77
Taxes, property and poll	182,608 27	189,898 29	111,950 15
Licenses, including auctioneers	39,959 52	12,860 72	12,980 19
Fines and fees	525 00	1,334 45	
State, for educational purposes	7,139 52	6,361 23	5,304 01
State, for other purposes		131 53	63 57
Special assessments			
Franchises	2,264 72	10,542 92	1,217 23
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries			
Interest	4,734 24	1,906 36	527 62
Loans and bonds	450,000 00	131,606 80	111,000 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$691,825 94	\$358,902 82	\$251,114 96
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>241,825 94</i>	<i>227,296 02</i>	<i>140,114 96</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year	14,516 28	350 99	6,037 52
Grand total	\$706,342 22	\$359,253 81	\$257,152 48

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Warwick, estimated population, 28,641. Year ending Oct. 1, 1912.	E. Providence, estimated population, 17,307. Year ending Oct. 11, 1913.	Cumberland, estimated population, 10,517. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$159,974 33	\$191,373 96	\$93,488 04
General government, salaries	2,800 00	5,517 99	1,895 00
General government, other expenses	3,613 39	10,633 60	6,908 71
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	7,352 17	21,064 72	4,350 39
Fire department		6,650 23	163 20
Other expenses	4,992 10	4,066 07	145 83
Health and sanitation	11,565 41	1,723 75	878 89
Highways and bridges	25,036 65	48,837 23	32,954 45
Charities	3,808 97	4,197 04	9,098 11
Education, other than construction	93,077 03	87,339 58	37,093 46
Education, construction	5,582 03		
Libraries	1,004 54	1,250 00	
Recreation			
Unclassified	1,142 04	93 75	
Other than Departmental	\$538,786 66	\$164,047 50	\$156,077 01
Municipal industries		4,696 17	
Interest	45,360 31	30,938 49	2,314 25
Cemeteries		152 14	
Celebrations	250 00	250 00	200 00
Rebates	27 30	9 27	135 15
Soldiers' burials	256 00	255 00	105 00
Loans and bonds	425,000 00	101,500 00	136,600 00
Sinking funds		6,000 00	2,000 00
Taxes and licenses to State	62,793 43	14,213 86	11,847 21
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	3,329 96	2,850 00	1,108 86
Other tax expenses, not specified	1,769 66	3,182 57	1,766 54
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$698,760 99	\$355,421 46	\$249,565 05
Expenditures, less loans	\$73,760 99	\$53,921 46	112,965 05
Cash on hand end of year	7,581 23	3,832 35	7,587 43
Grand total	\$706,342 22	\$359,253 81	\$257,152 48

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Lincoln, estimated population, 10,080. Year ending April 20, 1913.	Bristol, estimated population, 9,211. Year ending Feb. 11, 1913.	Westerly, estimated population, 9,103. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$2,216 89	\$1,328 35	\$1,964 45
General government	30 90	1,146 23	
Protection of life and property			
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges	1,054 71		
Charities	1,008 78		
Education, other than from State	122 50	182 12	1,964 45
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified			
Other than Departmental	\$135,461 01	\$109,768 40	\$618,522 67
Taxes, property and poll	80,126 20	85,636 34	114,143 51
Licenses, including auctioneers	9,041 27	16,377 42	13,382 68
Fines and fees		361 33	297 67
State, for educational purposes	5,088 45	5,148 40	4,480 96
State, for other purposes	108 05		200 00
Special assessments		87 00	
Franchises	512 70	1,514 39	
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries		309 00	
Interest	584 34	334 52	516 20
Loans and bonds	40,000 00		485,501 65
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$137,677 90	\$111,096 75	\$620,487 12
Receipts, less loans	97,677 90	111,096 75	134,985 47
Cash on hand beginning of year	445 09	17,359 03	*53,237 98
Grand total	\$138,122 99	\$128,455 78	\$673,725 10

*Includes balance due treasurer on audit.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Lincoln, estimated population, 10,090. Year ending April 20, 1913.	Bristol, estimated, population, 9,211. Year ending Feb. 11, 1913.	Westerly, estimated, population, 9,103. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$76,220 99	\$75,470 13	\$115,017 12
General government, salaries	1,753 39	2,172 16	2,028 00
General government, other purposes	3,654 61	1,710 63	4,598 33
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	1,062 20	6,146 47	5,814 43
Fire department	176 43	2,817 24	25 00
Other expenses	601 10	1,416 22	1,717 82
Health and sanitation	592 60	3,234 02	346 33
Highways and bridges	18,014 59	18,916 95	42,003 13
Charities	3,225 91	2,041 99	3,428 44
Education, other than construction	27,285 24	25,948 71	53,170 66
Education, construction	19,820 64	8,922 94	1,666 78
Libraries	30 00	850 00	200 00
Recreation		1,171 91	
Unclassified	4 28	120 89	17 70
Other than Departmental	\$61,042 07	\$26,203 67	\$473,839 08
Municipal industries		2,000 00	
Interest	11,767 66	9,036 62	14,241 49
Cemeteries		204 88	
Celebrations	100 00	885 00	275 00
Rebates	7 50		5 70
Soldiers' burials			30 00
Loans and bonds	37,880 00		447,131 01
Sinking funds	2,500 00	4,500 00	
Taxes and licenses to State	6,930 54	8,334 57	11,066 88
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	758 15	700 00	610 00
Other tax expenses, not specified	1,098 22	542 60	479 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$137,263 06	\$101,673 80	\$588,856 20
Expenditures, less loans	99,383 06	101,673 80	141,725 19
Cash on hand end of year	859 93	26,781 98	\$84,868 90
Grand total	\$138,122 99	\$128,455 78	\$673,725 10

*Includes balance due treasurer on audit.

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Burrillville, estimated population, 8,462. Year ending Jan. 15, 1913.	Warren, estimated population, 7,187. Year ending Feb. 15, 1913.	Johnston, estimated population, 6,631. Year ending April 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$19,517 17	\$1,460 50	\$1,930 28
General government.....	104 25	331 00	
Protection of life and property.....			
Health and sanitation.....			
Highways and bridges.....		612 69	
Charities.....	489 83		1,649 08
Education, other than from State.....	22 00	506 54	281 20
Libraries.....			
Recreation.....			
Unclassified.....	*18,901 09	10 27	
Other than Departmental	\$105,376 90	\$153,654 44	\$175,886 94
Taxes, property and poll.....	53,551 47	68,592 51	37,679 45
Licenses, including auctioneers.....	9,580 06	9,953 00	7,654 59
Fines and fees.....	116 60	108 55	
State, for educational purposes.....	5,312 96	4,440 11	4,502 60
State, for other purposes.....	687 29		
Special assessments.....			
Franchises.....	65 27	490 98	391 29
Municipal industries.....			
Cemeteries.....			
Interest.....	1,063 25	69 29	659 01
Loans and bonds.....	35,000 00	70,000 00	125,000 00
Trust funds and bequests.....			
Total receipts	\$124,894 07	\$155,114 94	\$177,817 22
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>89,894 07</i>	<i>85,114 94</i>	<i>162,817 22</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year.....	14,042 49	5,195 62	667 71
Grand total	\$138,936 56	\$160,310 56	\$178,484 93

*Including cash in sinking fund.

TABLE VIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Burrillville, estimated population, 8,462. Year ending Jan. 15, 1913.	Warren, estimated population, 7,187. Year ending Feb. 15, 1913.	Johnston, estimated population, 6,631. Year ending April 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$50,893 45	\$63,130 75	\$46,062 67
General government, salaries.....	1,441 67	1,745 37	1,438 00
General government, other purposes.....	2,091 36	2,641 02	1,212 56
Protection of life and property.....			
Police and special officers.....	1,464 88	4,788 76	1,815 68
Fire department.....	291 79	2,809 07	1,158 56
Other expenses.....	248 70	2,920 91	408 37
Health and sanitation.....	279 15	1,698 54	803 14
Highways and bridges.....	14,016 25	15,039 55	12,750 89
Charities.....	2,659 24	1,750 00	4,066 25
Education, other than construction.....	27,412 59	27,488 55	22,409 22
Education, construction.....	987 82	1,000 00	
Libraries.....		1,000 00	
Recreation.....		50 00	
Unclassified.....		198 98	
Other than Departmental	\$77,479 01	\$96,177 14	\$128,394 28
Municipal industries.....		1,366 67	
Interest.....	6,679 45	3,008 46	8,672 13
Cemeteries.....			
Celebrations.....	100 00	957 00	
Rebates.....	1,010 30		
Soldiers' burials.....	85 00		35 00
Loans and bonds.....	39,300 00	80,000 00	111,000 00
Sinking funds.....	23,364 65		3,074 94
Taxes and licenses to State.....	6,036 86	8,408 41	4,594 71
Assessors' and collectors' salaries.....	475 00	1,125 00	800 00
Other tax expenses, not specified.....	427 75	1,311 60	217 50
Trust funds and bequests.....			
Total expenditures	\$128,372 46	\$159,307 89	\$174,456 95
Expenditures, less loans	89,072 46	79,307 89	63,466 95
Cash on hand end of year	10,564 10	1,002 67	4,027 98
Grand total	\$138,936 56	\$160,310 56	\$178,484 93

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	N. Providence, estimated population, 6,147. Year ending Mar. 5, 1913.	Coventry, estimated population, 6,029. Year ending June 1, 1913.	S. Kingstown, estimated population, 5,238. Year ending April 20, 1913.
Departmental	\$50,702 27	\$3,567 51	\$4,307 81
General government	488 88	91 05	313 75
Protection of life and property			
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges	59 10		23 80
Charities		3,352 96	33 00
Education, other than from State	136 50	123 50	3,937 26
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified	*50,017 79		
Other than Departmental	\$127,789 12	\$65,416 49	\$185,237 70
Taxes, property and poll	33,951 49	46,876 85	45,021 63
Licenses, including auctioneers	8,011 50	6,129 67	756 00
Fines and fees	66 70		
State, for educational purposes	3,727 27	4,715 91	4,584 86
State, for other purposes		218 33	
Special assessments			
Franchises	670 96	199 34	**2,082 62
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries		1,900 00	
Interest	801 20	376 39	282 59
Loans and bonds	80,560 00	5,000 00	132,510 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$178,491 39	\$68,984 00	\$189,545 51
Receipts, less loans	87,931 39	63,984 00	57,035 61
Cash on hand beginning of year	8,030 10	4,718 37	1,268 48
Grand total	\$186,521 49	\$73,702 37	\$190,813 99

*Includes cash in sinking fund.

**Includes oyster rentals.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	N. Providence, estimated population, 6,147. Year ending Mar. 5, 1913.	Coventry, estimated population, 6,029. Year ending June 1, 1913.	S. Kingstown, estimated population, 5,238. Year ending April 20, 1913.
Departmental	\$54,518 83	\$35,243 31	\$63,468 82
General government, salaries	1,593 58	668 60	1,341 00
General government, other purposes	2,341 39	1,589 58	2,111 34
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	2,009 66	718 35	212 00
Fire department	2,799 69	368 68	
Other expenses	717 56	4,490 13	900 30
Health and sanitation	178 25	669 33	72 50
Highways and bridges	7,347 82	6,019 95	16,926 34
Charities	522 81	3,187 44	3,128 09
Education, other than construction	18,477 70	17,221 25	30,669 34
Education, construction	18,370 37		7,747 85
Libraries	150 00	300 00	
Recreation	10 00		56 66
Unclassified		10 00	303 40
Other than Departmental	\$126,587 81	\$29,977 08	\$126,034 02
Municipal industries			
Interest	9,013 89	5,135 26	5,819 85
Cemeteries		2,090 05	
Celebrations	100 00	50 00	100 00
Rebates	95 95		
Soldiers' burials	35 00	50 00	35 00
Loans and bonds	100,000 00	15,300 00	113,700 00
Sinking funds	11,418 14		
Taxes and licenses to State	4,462 08	5,881 50	4,942 72
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	1,101 25	881 50	1,136 30
Other tax expenses, not specified	361 50	588 77	300 15
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$181,106 64	\$65,220 39	\$189,502 84
Expenditures, less loans	81,106 64	49,920 39	75,802 84
Cash on hand end of year	5,414 85	8,481 98	1,311 15
Grand total	\$186,521 49	\$73,702 37	\$190,813 99

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Tiverton, estimated population, 4,468. Year ending Feb. 13, 1913.	N. Kingstown, estimated population, 4,048. Year ending May 1, 1913.	E. Greenwich, estimated population, 3,633. Year ending July 31, 1913.
Departmental	\$894 56	\$275 60	\$32 15
General government		112 00	4 50
Protection of life and property		12 80	
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges	894 56		13 65
Charities		45 00	
Education, other than from State		102 00	14 00
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified		4 00	
Other than Departmental	\$144,291 43	\$70,433 03	\$52,860 03
Taxes, property and poll	38,419 18	35,115 07	24,059 76
Licenses, including auctioneers	6,336 75	1,686 47	3,857 29
Fines and fees	26 37		1 20
State, for educational purposes	2,870 74	3,440 14	2,889 65
State, for other purposes		105 00	
Special assessments			2,423 83
Franchises	111 38		318 15
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries	191 20		
Interest	45 81	86 35	310 15
Loans and bonds	96,290 00	30,000 00	19,000 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$145,185 99	\$70,708 63	\$52,892 18
Receipts, less loans	48,895 99	40,708 63	33,892 18
Cash on hand beginning of year	1,262 73	2,927 75	1,110 34
Grand total	\$146,448 72	\$73,636 38	\$54,002 52

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Tiverton, estimated population, 4,458. Year ending Feb. 13, 1913.	N. Kingstown, estimated population, 4,048. Year ending May 1, 1913.	E. Greenwich, estimated population, 3,633. Year ending July 31, 1913.
Departmental	\$49,538 00	\$26,878 98	\$26,256 48
General government, salaries	1,048 18	1,000 00	568 37
General government, other purposes	3,714 62	1,116 18	1,324 06
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	4,993 22	244 50	659 89
Fire department	43 50		
Other expenses	893 97	219 90	79 00
Health and sanitation	225 65	103 25	339 00
Highways and bridges	20,651 13	4,975 27	5,047 56
Charities	1,791 19	1,804 49	1,176 32
Education, other than construction	13,834 86	16,413 39	15,468 73
Education, construction	2,004 40	302 40	1,339 55
Libraries	200 00	700 00	200 00
Recreation			
Unclassified	137 28		
Other than Departmental	\$95,825 85	\$42,431 83	\$27,033 19
Municipal industries			
Interest	2,717 67	6,419 53	2,398 73
Cemeteries			
Celebrations		100 00	100 00
Rebates		24 31	
Soldiers' burials		50 00	35 00
Loans and bonds	86,000 00	25,000 00	20,400 00
Sinking funds		1,300 00	
Taxes and licenses to State	5,616 45	8,786 19	3,395 36
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	1,052 18	600 00	599 10
Other tax expenses, not specified	439 55	151 80	105 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$145,363 85	\$69,310 81	\$52,289 67
Expenditures, less loans	69,363 85	44,310 81	32,889 67
Cash on hand end of year	1,084 87	4,325 57	712 85
Grand total	\$146,448 72	\$73,636 38	\$54,002 52

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Scituate, estimated population, 3,535. Year ending June 1, 1913.	Smithfield, estimated population, 2,989. Year ending April 30, 1913.	Portsmouth, estimated population, 2,908. Year ending May 3, 1913.
Departmental	\$1,315 54	\$378 75	\$1,185 06
General government.....			449 14
Protection of life and property.....			17 65
Health and sanitation.....			
Highways and bridges.....			681 83
Charities.....		18 75	
Education, other than from State.....		360 00	
Libraries.....			
Recreation.....			
Unclassified.....	1,315 54		36 44
Other than Departmental	\$91,850 57	\$35,548 73	\$31,979 04
Taxes, property and poll.....	20,359 34	18,154 68	21,014 08
Licenses, including auctioneers.....	2,415 65	326 46	3,747 98
Fines and fees.....		6 00	275 62
State, for educational purposes.....	1,912 52	2,499 08	1,819 99
State, for other purposes.....			
Special assessments.....			
Franchises.....	55 65		
Municipal industries.....			
Cemeteries.....			
Interest.....	132 84	62 51	121 37
Loans and bonds.....	66,974 57	14,500 00	5,000 00
Trust funds and bequests.....			
Total receipts.....	\$93,166 11	\$35,927 48	\$33,164 10
Receipts, less loans.....	26,191 54	21,427 48	28,164 10
Cash on hand beginning of year.....	2,051 54	777 73	1,288 32
Grand total	\$95,217 65	\$36,705 21	\$34,452 42

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Scituate, estimated population, 3,535. Year ending June 1, 1913.	Smithfield, estimated population, 2,989. Year ending April 30, 1913.	Portsmouth, estimated population, 2,908. Year ending May 3, 1913.
Departmental	\$10,039 89	\$22,695 01	\$17,911 24
General government, salaries	429 00	630 00	1,504 00
General government, other purposes	307 50	1,948 28	897 41
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	109 95	1,541 18	1,024 95
Fire department	210 90	309 15	
Other expenses	393 42	842 72	207 30
Health and sanitation	336 50	340 75	3 10
Highways and bridges	1,868 34	4,896 67	4,270 05
Charities	888 92	843 80	1,712 63
Education, other than construction	5,242 67	11,138 46	8,132 95
Education, construction	252 69		
Libraries		200 00	150 00
Recreation			8 85
Unclassified		4 00	
Other than Departmental	\$84,931 57	\$13,197 99	\$13,270 92
Municipal industries			
Interest	352 87	1,101 34	170 00
Cemeteries	11 50		
Celebrations	60 00		
Rebates			
Soldiers' burials	35 00		
Loans and bonds	81,743 40	9,500 00	8,500 00
Sinking funds			
Taxes and licenses to State	2,628 80	2,037 40	4,240 92
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	100 00	411 00	200 00
Other tax expense, not specified		148 25	160 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$94,971 46	\$35,893 00	\$31,182 16
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>13,228 06</i>	<i>26,393 00</i>	<i>22,682 16</i>
Cash on hand end of year	246 19	812 21	3,270 26
Grand total	\$95,217 65	\$36,705 21	\$34,452 42

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	N. Smithfield, estimated population, 2,791. Year ending May 1, 1913.	Barrington, estimated population, 2,613. Year ending Oct. 31, 1912.	Hopkinton, estimated population, 2,373. Year ending May 18, 1913.
Departmental	\$146 76	\$748 24	\$1,098 33
General government		702 24	21 39
Protection of life and property			
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges	76 28	46 00	
Charities			15 50
Education, other than from State	70 50		1,061 44
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified			
Other than Departmental	\$100,644 43	\$64,380 08	\$27,388 31
Taxes, property and poll	20,368 47	*43,280 65	17,721 87
Licenses, including auctioneers	2,875 06	447 02	465 15
Fines and fees		2 00	
State, for educational purposes	3,015 42	3,035 07	3,016 46
State, for other purposes	68 32		12 81
Special assessments			
Franchises	200 00	352 02	
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries		643 17	
Interest	117 16	120 15	97 02
Loans and bonds	74,000 00	16,500 00	6,075 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$100,791 19	\$65,128 32	\$28,486 64
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>26,791 19</i>	<i>48,628 32</i>	<i>22,411 64</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year	6,764 26	11,088 86	3,588 06
Grand total	\$107,555 45	\$76,217 18	\$32,074 70

*Includes interest.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	N. Smithfield, estimated population, 2,791. Year ending May 1, 1913.	Barrington, estimated population, 2,613. Year ending Oct. 31, 1912.	Hopkinton, estimated population, 2,373. Year ending May 18, 1913.
Departmental	\$21,524 85	\$28,360 41	\$18,423 03
General government, salaries	440 00	1,200 00	350 00
General government, other expenses	993 48	2,174 07	242 06
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	442 50	1,483 50	258 47
Fire department	467 72	200 00	
Other expenses	180 91	175 45	187 15
Health and sanitation	94 50	166 80	23 15
Highways and bridges	6,541 91	9,623 96	2,203 94
Charities	901 38	435 68	838 78
Education, other than construction	11,462 45	12,378 72	13,719 48
Education, construction			
Libraries		500 00	600 00
Recreation			
Unclassified		22 23	
Other than Departmental	\$81,931 00	\$29,470 25	\$10,936 69
Municipal industries		300 00	
Interest	1,745 01	2,625 92	1,960 05
Cemeteries		8,645 90	
Celebrations		75 00	136 35
Rebates			12 50
Soldiers' burials		13 00	50 00
Loans and bonds	77,000 00	12,500 00	7,000 00
Sinking funds			
Taxes and licenses to State	2,588 94	4,332 93	1,392 38
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	343 00	800 00	188 31
Other tax expenses, not specified	254 05	177 50	197 10
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$103,455 85	\$57,830 66	\$29,359 72
Expenditures, less loans	26,455 85	45,330 66	22,359 72
Cash on hand end of year	4,099 60	18,386 52	2,714 98
Grand total	\$107,555 45	\$76,217 18	\$32,074 70

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Middletown, estimated population, 1,788. Year ending April 7, 1913.	Richmond, estimated population, 1,673. Year ending May 8, 1913.	Glocester, estimated population, 1,404. Year ending Dec. 31, 1912.
Departmental	\$292 64	\$727 24	\$608 83
General government	161 64	11 00	38 42
Protection of life and property			
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges	41 00	9 80	
Charities	40 00		565 41
Education, other than from State	50 00	695 38	5 00
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified		11 06	
Other than Departmental	\$41,428 77	\$15,009 33	\$43,578 46
Taxes, property and poll	22,624 00	12,229 11	8,747 60
Licenses, including auctioneers	249 00	753 30	675 00
Fines and fees		4 00	
State, for educational purposes	1,307 97	1,836 99	1,865 93
State, for other purposes		52 81	
Special assessments			
Franchises			
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries	137 20		
Interest	110 60	133 12	289 93
Loans and bonds	17,000 00		32,000 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$41,721 41	\$15,736 57	\$44,187 29
Receipts, less loans	24,721 41	15,736 57	12,187 29
Cash on hand beginning of year	5,349 58	7,069 07	7,033 38
Grand total	\$47,070 99	\$22,805 64	\$51,220 67

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Middletown, estimated population, 1,798. Year ending April 7, 1913.	Richmond, estimated population, 1,673. Year ending May 8, 1913.	Glocester, estimated population, 1,404. Year ending Dec. 31, 1912.
Departmental.....	\$16,410 07	\$10,750 99	\$14,260 73
General government, salaries.....	593 33	568 50	465 85
General government, other expenses.....	557 19	664 33	1,069 16
Protection of life and property.....			
Police and special officers.....	101 55	172 40	91 30
Fire department.....		110 82	42 30
Other expenses.....	61 00	274 19	198 16
Health and sanitation.....	179 58	16 25	5 95
Highways and bridges.....	7,953 97	2,319 64	2,601 44
Charities.....	659 65	704 86	3,419 59
Education, other than construction.....	6,169 81	5,795 00	5,542 15
Education, construction.....	53 75	125 00	724 83
Libraries.....			100 00
Recreation.....			
Unclassified.....	80 24		
Other than Departmental.....	\$22,070 53	\$5,676 03	\$33,195 77
Municipal industries.....			
Interest.....	1,289 67	1,090 38	890 73
Cemeteries.....	267 37	66 00	
Celebrations.....		100 00	50 00
Rebates.....		47 00	12 70
Soldiers' burials.....			
Loans and bonds.....	17,000 00	2,825 00	31,000 00
Sinking funds.....			
Taxes and licenses to State.....	2,991 76	1,330 15	1,072 34
Assessors' and collectors' salaries.....	220 00	148 80	102 00
Other tax expenses, not specified.....	301 73	68 70	68 00
Trust funds and bequests.....			
Total expenditures.....	\$38,480 60	\$16,427 02	\$47,456 50
Expenditures, less loans.....	\$1,480 60	13,608 08	16,466 50
Cash on hand end of year.....	8,590 39	6,378 62	3,764 17
Grand total.....	\$47,070 99	\$22,805 64	\$51,220 67

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	L. Compton, estimated population, 1,326. Year ending April 2, 1913.	N. Shoreham, estimated population, 1,314. Year ending June 1, 1912.	Narragansett, estimated population, 1,250. Year ending April 30, 1913.
Departmental	\$933 75	\$289 00	\$5,162 11
General government	15 00	289 00	788 60
Protection of life and property			1,308 74
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges			200 31
Charities	145 00		17 12
Education, other than from State	651 10		1 00
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified	122 65		2,846 34
Other than Departmental	\$21,221 12	\$18,056 76	\$76,688 49
Taxes, property and poll	11,091 76	11,886 65	58,260 83
Licenses, including auctioneers	283 19	985 00	6,432 44
Fines and fees			
State, for educational purposes	1,325 41	2,320 11	1,658 44
State, for other purposes			
Special assessments			
Franchises		*2,725 00	169 33
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries	5 28	140 00	
Interest	15 48		171 62
Loans and bonds	8,500 00		9,995 83
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$22,154 87	\$18,345 76	\$81,850 60
Receipts, less loans	13,654 87	18,345 76	71,854 77
Cash on hand beginning of year	763 61	104 47	6,018 31
Grand total	\$22,918 48	\$18,450 23	\$87,868 91

*Oyster rentals.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	L. Compton, estimated population, 1,326. Year ending April 2, 1913.	N. Shoreham, estimated population, 1,314. Year ending June 1, 1912.	Narragansett, estimated population, 1,250. Year ending April 30, 1913.
Departmental	\$10,054 12	\$8,823 42	\$50,792 32
General government, salaries	440 64	800 00	1,457 50
General government, other expenses	178 27	1,318 36	3,400 60
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	109 05		3,745 72
Fire department			8,174 91
Other expenses	363 77	248 40	477 85
Health and sanitation	68 25		4,258 79
Highways and bridges	2,722 17	1,503 05	22,050 02
Charities	845 36	612 46	518 37
Education, other than construction	5,092 51	4,059 33	6,472 31
Education, construction			
Libraries	197 53	50 00	200 00
Recreation			
Unclassified	36 57	231 83	36 25
Other than Departmental	\$12,178 81	\$9,195 91	\$34,245 97
Municipal industries		339 14	2,610 00
Interest	369 60	7,039 45	8,737 76
Cemeteries	22 75	100 00	
Celebrations			
Rebates			200 00
Soldiers' burials			
Loans and bonds	8,500 00		17,000 00
Sinking funds			
Taxes and licenses to State	2,945 56	884 99	4,844 33
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	200 00	751 54	540 00
Other tax expenses, not specified	140 90	80 79	313 88
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$22,232 93	\$18,019 34	\$85,038 29
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>13,738 93</i>	<i>18,019 34</i>	<i>68,037 69</i>
Cash on hand end of year	685 55	430 89	2,830 62
Grand total	\$22,918 48	\$18,450 23	\$87,868 91

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

RECEIPTS.	Jamestown, estimated population, 1,203. Year ending April 4, 1913.	Foster, estimated population, 1,124. Year ending Mar. 29, 1913.	Charlestown, estimated population, 1,057. Year ending April 9, 1913.
Departmental	\$971 43	\$31 55	\$31 30
General government	71 43	20 00	31 30
Protection of life and property			
Health and sanitation			
Highways and bridges			
Charities			
Education, other than from State		11 55	
Libraries			
Recreation			
Unclassified	*900 00		
Other than Departmental	\$33,355 59	\$12,873 94	\$13,618 75
Taxes, property and poll	23,013 78	8,223 94	11,258 72
Licenses, including auctioneers	122 00	578 29	1,250 21
Fines and fees			
State, for educational purposes	1,168 08	1,912 43	900 37
State, for other purposes			15 19
Special assessments	200 00		
Franchises			
Municipal industries			
Cemeteries		100 00	
Interest	2,001 73	87 28	89 26
Loans and bonds	6,850 00	1,972 00	105 00
Trust funds and bequests			
Total receipts	\$34,327 02	\$12,905 49	\$13,650 05
Receipts, less loans	\$7,477 02	933 49	13,545 05
Cash on hand, beginning of year	2,912 20	3,611 36	3,084 91
Grand total	\$37,239 22	\$16,516 85	\$16,734 96

*Includes cash in sinking fund.

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURES.	Jamestown, estimated population, 1,203. Year ending April 4, 1913.	Foster, estimated population, 1,124. Year ending Mar. 29, 1913.	Charlestown, estimated, population, 1,057. Year ending April 9, 1913.
Departmental	\$15,704 55	\$8,836 05	\$8,080 87
General government, salaries	897 23	229 59	342 50
General government, other expenses	1,673 23	213 16	144 63
Protection of life and property			
Police and special officers	1,158 63	110 97	110 50
Fire department	707 89	72 60	30 42
Other expenses	275 65	124 70	106 95
Health and sanitation	860 16	22 65	62 20
Highways and bridges	5,471 14	2,281 64	2,812 86
Charities	559 10	1,396 88	519 59
Education, other than construction	3,788 72	4,181 36	3,926 22
Education, construction		202 50	
Libraries	107 30		25 00
Recreation	152 54		
Unclassified	52 96		
Other than Departmental	\$21,426 01	\$4,861 49	\$2,638 53
Municipal industries	1,132 83		
Interest	3,637 59		241 93
Cemeteries	7 00	29 50	2 00
Celebrations		10 00	50 00
Rebates	39 20	33	35 50
Soldiers' burials			105 00
Loans and bonds	12,400 00	*3,912 60	250 00
Sinking funds	2,450 00		
Taxes and licenses to State	1,276 80	556 06	1,347 65
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	401 21	353 00	325 00
Other tax expenses, not specified	81 38		281 45
Trust funds and bequests			
Total expenditures	\$37,130 56	\$13,697 54	\$10,719 40
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>24,730 56</i>	<i>9,784 94</i>	<i>10,469 40</i>
Cash on hand end of year	108 66	2,819 31	6,015 56
Grand total	\$37,239 22	\$16,516 85	\$16,734 96

*Includes interest.

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Concluded.*

RECEIPTS.	Exeter, estimated population, 778. Year ending Mar. 31, 1913.	W. Greenwich, estimated population, 481. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$3,673 81.....	.....
General government.....	48 22.....	.....
Protection of life and property.....	.....	.....
Health and sanitation.....	.....	.....
Highways and bridges.....	.....	.....
Charities.....	3,546 54.....	.....
Education, other than from State.....	50 00.....	.....
Libraries.....	.....	.....
Recreation.....	.....	.....
Unclassified.....	29 05.....	.....
Other than Departmental	\$8,767 77	\$3,268 86
Taxes, property and poll.....	5,307 57.....	2,561 58.....
Licenses, including auctioneers.....	610 43.....	128 00.....
Fines and fees.....	.....	.....
State, for educational purposes.....	1,296 29.....	554 82.....
State, for other purposes.....	24 35.....	.....
Special assessments.....	.....	.....
Franchises.....	.....	.....
Municipal industries.....	.....	.....
Cemeteries.....	.....	.....
Interest.....	454 80.....	24 46.....
Loans and bonds.....	1,074 33.....	.....
Trust funds and bequests.....	.....	.....
Total receipts	\$12,441 58	\$3,268 86
<i>Receipts, less loans</i>	<i>11,367 25</i>	<i>3,268 86</i>
Cash on hand beginning of year.....	2,312 53.....	387 72.....
Grand total	\$14,754 11	\$3,656 58

TABLE XIII.—SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, TOWNS, GRADED ACCORD-
ING TO ESTIMATED POPULATION OF 1913.—*Concluded.*

EXPENDITURES.	Exeter, estimated population, 778. Year ending Mar. 31, 1913.	W. Greenwich, estimated population, 481. Year ending May 1, 1913.
Departmental	\$11,001 30	\$2,782 97
General government, salaries	193 65	173 00
General government, other expenses	352 08	94 48
Protection of life and property		
Police and special officers	51 00	
Fire department	76 93	
Other expenses	161 16	41 35
Health and sanitation	2 45	
Highways and bridges	2,326 61	464 54
Charities	3,867 96	200 14
Education, other than construction	3,853 21	1,809 46
Education, construction	100 00	
Libraries	18 25	
Recreation		
Unclassified		
Other than Departmental	\$1,936 72	\$392 02
Municipal industries		
Interest	556 37	7 78
Cemeteries		14 50
Celebrations		
Rebates	3 00	
Soldiers' burials		
Loans and bonds	275 00	
Sinking funds		
Taxes and licenses to State	561 15	343 74
Assessors' and collectors' salaries	433 00	26 00
Other tax expenses, not specified	108 20	
Trust funds and bequests		
Total expenditures	\$12,938 02	\$3,174 99
<i>Expenditures, less loans</i>	<i>12,663 08</i>	<i>3,174 99</i>
Cash on hand end of year	1,816 09	481 59
Grand total	\$14,754 11	\$3,656 58

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